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VOL. XIV.-NO. 52.

LOGAN DEAD.

Brain Complications the Gause.

Sad Scenes at His Death Bed

Many Sympathizers at the Washington Home.

His Loyalty to the Union and to His Party.

Mrs. Logan Prostrated by the Awful Shock.

Her Husband Believed to Have Left Little Property.

WASHINGTON, December 26. - John A. Logan died at 2.57 o'clock this atternoon. His death, which came with a startling suddenness to his family and friends, had not been unexpected by his physician for

some days.

The lurking tendency to brain complications, which had been present in a greater or less degree, and constantly increasing in pared them to expect the worst. The rack early days of his illness yielded to treat-ment, but left him in a weak and exhausted condition, from which he never rallied, and upon which the fever preyed with inreasing violence until the hour of his

After last midnight his pulse grew weaker and weaker, and at 4 o'clock this morning his condition was such to cause great fear of his mediate death. After this he rallied somewhat, and at the consultation this morning his pulse was found to be somewhat stronger, but his general condition was not such as to give any hope of unti-

Dr. Baxter relieved Dr. Hamilton at the tinued in constant attendance until the in consultation at 1.30 p. m., at which time

ly sinking, and could live but a few hours.
At 2 o'clock the general revived suffijently to recognize his wife, who has been entire illness. As she spoke to him he looked up into her face and recognized her. This was the last manifestation of con-

He then wearily closed his eyes and sank again into a lethargic sleep from which he

While the public has been aware for a week or more that General Logan was confined to his room with rheumatism, many of his most personal friends were as late as yesterday afternoon unsuspicious of the serious character of the attack, and to the masses the announcement in this morning's papers that the statesman lay at death's door brought a shock of sorrowfu

All day long the carriages of sympathetic callers have occupied the space in front of Calumet place, while hundreds of pedestrians of all walks in life have climbed the hill upon which the Logan mansion stands to ask if it were true that

All Hope Was Past. Among those who thus actively expressed their grief and sympathy were Secretaries Whitney and Manning and their wives,

General Sheridan, Justice Matthews and various senators and congressmen. Scores of telegrams of condolence have been coming during the day from all parts of the country, among the latest being one

from ex-Senator Conkling. Though the doctors had given no hope during the day, yet the attendants, as late as this noon, refused to give full credence to the alarming bulletins, and whispered to inquirers the hope that the sturdy frame of

the sufferer, and the united skill of the consulting physicians, would bring a revival of vitality sufficient to dominate over the insidious poison in his frame. But after noon no one ventured to express a hope that the sufferer would last during the day.

stricken and almost frantic relatives about the bedside, while in the spacious hall and parlors below was a hushed and sad-faced out of the sick-room and said to one who was waiting for intelligence: "Simply say he is dying." Then the voice of prayer at the bedside rose above the sobs of the the life of the warrior statesman.

Among those at the bedside of the dying man were Senator and Mrs. Cullom and daughter, General Sheridan, Senator and Mrs. Cockrell, General Baum, Congressmen Henderson and Thomas of Illinois, and Mrs. Thomas, Senator Miller and wife. Congressmen Symmes of Colorado, Dr. Baxter, Henry Strong and Daniel Shepard and wife of Chicago, and the general's private secretaries, W. B. Taylor and Albert Hall.

At the head of the bed knelt Mrs. Logan, one arm encheling her dying husband's neck, the hand of the other stroking his forehead. At her side were John A. Logan, Jr., and Rev. Dr. Newman. Opposite these were the daughter, Mrs. Tucker, and her husband, and George A. Logan, the general's nephew.

"The wend of the bed knelt Mrs. Logan, one arm encheling her dying husband's neck, the hand of the other stroking his forehead. At her side were John A. Logan, Jr., and Rev. Dr. Newman. Opposite these were the daughter, Mrs. Tucker, and her husband, and George A. Logan, the general's nephew.

"The weight Logan gives the exciting events of the character of aucient history. The suddenness of the character of alceient history. The suddenness of this last death was only exceeded in a slight degree by the unexpectedness of Mr. Hendricks' end. A further comment relates to the singular coincidence in the allments of Cleveland. Blaine and Logan. Both survivors of the struggle of two years ago are now suffering from the same cause that was fatal to Logan, and several pe sons have ventured the unhappy prediction that the two remaining participants in the last canvass will e gone before another presidential election is heid.

The deed senator was feeling very well. "The scene," said Dr. Baxter, "was one of the saddest that I have ever witnessed. All present were deeply affect. d. The grief of Mrs. Logan and her children was pitiful in the extrame."

It is stated that the general's body will no doubt be taken to Illinois for burial, but no definite arrangements for the funeral will be made until Mrs. Logan, who is wholly prostrated, can be consuited. Senator Cullom, who was at the dying man's side continuously from last evening, was requested to temporarily take charge of matters. He sent at once for the deputy sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, who, upon his arrival half an hour later, entered upon the usual preliminary.

summoning an undertaker and telegraphing to the sergeant-at-arms and others at a distance.

General Logan's system was very sensi-

tive to weather changes of a particular kind, and he has often been heard to remark in a half jocular way that he believed he could accurately foretell the coming of a 1859, with the exception of six years, four

The seeds of disorder were sown during the war, his first attack of rheumatism hav- tonians have observed the marvellous ing followed immediately the end of a twenty-four hours' march through a blindof the man from an uncount, impolitic representative to a senator of impolitic representative to a senator of impolitic representative to a senator of who kind from brief exposure to the snow of a fortnight ago, and his death ded by but a few minutes the begind of a heavy flurry, which, though brief. ing snow storm. His last attack, too, resulted from brief exposure to the snow preceded by but a few minutes the beginning of a heavy flurry, which, though brief.

covered the earth with a thick carret of white.

Among the hundreds of expressions regarding General Logan's death, the follow-

especially respecting army and pension matters.

General sheridan—I have known General Logan for twenty-live years and bad the highest appreciation of him as a so dier, as a state-man and as a point. I went out to his home today and saw him die, and it was one of the saddest experiences I have ever had. I saw him adjy or two ago. He was very sick then, but I did not suppose he was so near death. His family did not suppose he was so near death. His family did not act as if he death, the sample of the period of the period of the saddest experiences. He was very sick then, but I did not suppose he was so near death. His family did not act as if he there is near death, the sample of the period of the week in foreign understood to be badly mortraged. His fam in southern lilinois may be unentially stuated on Calumet avenue, but it is a fam in southern lilinois may be unentially stuated on Calumet avenue, but it is a fam in southern lilinois may be unentially stuated on Calumet avenue, but it is a fam in southern lilinois may be unentially stuated on Calumet avenue, but it is fam in southern lilinois may be unentially stuated on Calumet avenue, but it is fam in southern lilinois may be unentially stuated on Calumet avenue, but it is fam in southern lilinois may be understood to be badly mortraged. His fam in southern lilinois may be unentially stuated on Calumet avenue, but it is fam in southern lilinois may be unentially stuated on Calumet avenue, but it is fam in southern lilinois may be unentially stuated on Calumet avenue, but it is fam in southern lilinois may be unentially stuated on Calumet avenue, but it is fam in southern lilinois may be unentially stuated on Calumet avenue, but it is fam in southern lilinois may be unentially stuated on Calumet avenue, but it is fam in southern lilinois may be unentially stuated on Calumet avenue, but it is fam in southern lilinois may be unentially stuated on Calumet avenue, but it is fam in southern lilinois may be unentially stuated on Calumet avenue, but it is fam in sou

in battle, and it never had the same effect on me as to stand quietly by a bedside and

the committee on the judiciary, and the committee on territories. I always found and my friends. He was very active, energetic and straightforward. You always knew his position on all leading questions. He was a man of great force of character, and did, within my knowledge, many kind and good things. He had a faculty of mingling with and managing men and making himself lelt in everything he undertock. His party, and the country as well, will deeply feel his loss.

Senator Blair—Among strong men he was one of the stronges: among wise men no o the wisest: among good men, and the majority of them retained to the end their hostility to the prosection of the war.

When Logan came back home in 1865 it was as a Republican, and the majority of them retained to the end their hostility to the prosection of the war.

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When Logan came back home in 1865 it was counted with

The Half-Dozen Stalwart Lenders of the country, every one of whom now is dead or in permanent retirement. In spite of the record the last controversy of his life related to his party of them retained to the end their hostility to the prosection of the war.

When Logan came back home in 1865 it was as a Republican, and ten was as a Republican, and ten years later he was counted with

all.
Senator Beck-I knew General Logan intimately, both in the House and Senate. He was a blunt, strong, boll, honest, manly man. His integrity was absolute, and if his temper had been equal to his integrity he would have got along better. He left

No More Hones: Man Behind Him. The President said he was inexpressibly death. From his own limited acquaintance with him he had formed a high opinion of him as a sincere, frank and generous man, and his loss would be very sensibly felt by hosts of per-sonal friends throughout the country who had become attached to him because of his qualities of heart, and by the people at arre, whom he had served well as a Union oldier and in the highest branch of the large, whom he had served well as a Union

National Legislature.

man's death which could at this time have strick the country with a greater sense of loss than that of General Logan.

Representative Springer—There was one peculiarity about General Logan, and that was his reluctance to stating his age. You will not find that information in the congressional directory, and even his intimate riends were kept in ignorance in that respect. I have just unearthed an old Illinois biographical directory containing the information. From this book it appears that General Logan was born in Jackson County, Illinois, Fel ruarry 9, 1825, so that his age was 60 years 10 months and 15 days. His father was a native of ireland, a doctor, and a man of education and intelligence. intelligence.

Mrs. Logan has received many messages of condolence, among them this from Mr.

Blaine:

Mrs. Cleveland sent a tenderly worded note, expressing her sympathy, a d that of the President, and saying that the latter was too ill to call and thus show in person his respect for the memory of the dead.

LOGAN'S POLITICAL LIFE.

Manly, Direct, Liberal, and a Bor Leader of Men.

WASHINGTON, December 26 .- But few of General Logan's senatorial associates are n Washington at this time. The hotel oiterers, however, have talked c' nothing this evening save the death. The dead senator was better thought of in Washingstern directness of speech and manner and commanded the respect of the people about im, and his strong powers of leadership excited admiration here as they did everywhere in the country.

It is a matter of general comment that this death is the second break in the quartet of 1884, and the taking away of Hen-dricks and Logan gives the exciting events

vass will e gone before another presidential election is heid.

The dead senator was feeling very well when Congress reassembled three weeks ago tomorrow, and was an interested listener during the reading of the President's message. By the end of that week he was confiiled to his house, and never returned to the Capitol.

General Logan met the attacks of this same usease three years ago and went to Hot Springs, where he gained a victory that is proven to have been only temporary. Before that time his unvarying weight was 210 pounds, and being a man of hardly medium height this gave him.

An Appearance of Robust Healthiness At no time since his return from the springs

has he weighed more than 180, and when last in the Senate be was five pounds short of those figures. of which were spent in the war and two in enforced retirement at home. Washing-

Attorney-General Garland-SenatorLogan the committee on the judiciary, and the majority of them re-committee on territories. I always found to the South, and the majority of them re-thim agreeable and he was very kind to me

of last year, having petitioned the Senate to unseat Henry B. Payne, General Logan tee on privileges and elections against where what I most admired. Formerly he was not credited with the great intelectual power which has lately been conceded to him. He is another of the great national figures of the Republican party gone. He is a great loss to the country in my judgment.

Senator Sherman-General Logan has always filled a very conspicuous position since he has been in public life. He was undoubtedly a very brilliant soldier, eminent for gallantry and courage, and among all the soldiers from civil life he was one of the most distinguished, if not, indeed, the most brilliant and distinguished of them all.

Senator Beck—I knew General Logan has allowed the most brilliant and distinguished of them all.

Senator Beck—I knew General Logan intimately, both in the Horse and Senato. press of Onio, led by the Cincinnati

This was the last thrust Logan received and his fatal illness had so far overcome him that he found himself unable to strike

Senator Voorhees -He was an exceedingly Abundant Evidence of His Leyalty When the war was over Logan found himself a Republican and a citizen of a strong Democratic district. He at once took up h s residence in Chicago and went to Conh is residence in Chicago and went to Congress in the following year. In 1871, he took his seat in the Senate as the successor of Dick Yates. When the time came around for a new election in 1877, the Legislature, by means of the recently adopted minority representation plan and the granger and greenback movements, was almost lost to the Republicans. A famous contest ensued. Logan was nominated in the caucus, but there were a sufficient number of anti-cancus Republicans to defert the nomination. Logan received ninety-nine votes for several days, and once 1877, the Legislature, by means of the recently adopted minority representation plan and the granger and greenback movements, was almost lost to the Republicans. A famous contest ensued. Logan was nominated in the caucus, but there were a sufficient number of anti-caucus Republicans to defeat the nomination. Logan received ninety-nine votes for several days, and once commanded 101. But there were three Republicans from Chicago whose bosses were down on the senator, and finally the contest was settled by David Davis receiving the 103 votes necessary to a choice.

Only two years later, when the Republicans had a wider margin in the Legislature, Logan beat Oglesby and returned to the Senate. The three months contest of 1885 hardly needs to be detailed now. In the beginning Logan lacked a majority, and the Socialists and Independents held the halance of power, the Chi ago bosses again dictating two or three votes against the senator's election. Death ended the contest in Logan's favor, and now eighteen or twenty nonths later death atticks down

test in Logan's favor, and now eighteen or twenty months later death strikes down

the victor.

Mrs. Logan was always a mighty power in his battles. She was Mary Cunningh m, and h married her in Shawneetown, which is some fifty or sixty miles from his native place, and on the banks of the Chio. Mrs. Logan possesses the rare combination of

A Handsome Feminine Presence and feminine tact, with an almost mascu line intellectual force. Her ambition far exceeded the senator's, and her political efforts equalled his. In each of the four torship his shrewd and vivacious wife ac companied him to the seat of war at Springfield, and opening her parlors at the Leland Hotel she rendered most effective assistance to his candidacy. It has often been said that but for her push Logan would never have developed beyond the prosecuting attorney's office in Jackson county, where he was plodding along at the time of their marriage. She has aimed a

the White House for twenty years, and this sudden death must be but little less shocking to her political aspirations than to her domestic feelings. Their relations were very sincerely a ectionate, and Mrs. Logan was never heard to speak to or of him but in the tenderest terms.

Logan went into the last national convention with Illinois solidly behind him, and received some sixty odd vetes, being outralked by only Blaine. Arthur and Edmunds. He would have unquestionably been the strongest candidate for the nomination in 1888 west of Ohio, if not next to Blaine in strength the country through.

Senator Sherman sail tonight that he had generally agreed with his dead associate except in financial discussions, and on that question the Illinoism had been in line since 1875. Their relations had always been friendly, and General Logan was quite a favorite in the Senate, although inclined often to take the personal view of a controverse. ten to take the personal view of a contro

General Sheridan pronounced Logan the most famous of the volunteer soldiers, and Commander Burdett credits Logan with having saved the Gran Arny from the politicians. The commander says that Grand Army men regarded Logan as

The Great Soldier of the War after Grant. Senator Sherman, speaking as a member of the Hayes Cabinet, says quantity of wheat raised and on hand this Logan was offered the Brazilian mission year is estimated at 34,000,000 bushels or, after his defeat for the Senate in 1877. He seven years ago as the representative of a southern Illinois district. He has been elected to the House four times, and at the time of death was in his third term as a senator. He has lived in Washington since 1859, with the exception of six years, four financially as at the time of his death. He has not made his living from his pro-He has not made his living from his profession since he held the office of prosecuting attorney thirty years ago, and has not pretended to combine the law with politics except in the dark years of 1877-79. People who know say that he hardly made enough out of the profession in that period to pay his office rent in Chicago, and when reelected in 1879 he found that he had already anticipated the salary of two or three years. He gave the national committee to development of the man from an uncouth.

he was associated in his daily social and public life:

Congressman Townshend—Lam plunged in profound grief. He was horn, grew up and married in my district. He was my predece ser in Congress. I don't suppose there is a buman being in southern libinois who will not receive the news without the deepest grief. Our people will be very desirous that he should be buried there, but of course this will be left for Mrs Logan to decide.

Senator Miller—I think his death a greater loss to the country than that of any man who are the irist of eleven children of fairly-schooled parents.

Was Bern and Brought Up in one of the most unenlightened counties of the one most unenlightened country was not the moment he was stricken he was actively engaged in public affairs. He was one of the strongest men in the Senate, and is independent was regarded by his fellow-senators as worthy of the closest attention, esperially respecting army and pension matters.

Covered Shoulden Laves known as Egyp. Jackson county was not matters, and in the same and status. The have lately been conflicting the had. There have lately been conflicting the had in the one and that he relused last undersoned should be said on the one and that he relused last undersoned should be said on the one and that he relused last undersoned with an activity of the ward for word. Those disposed he had a word for word, there is a buman being in southern lilinois that were allowed states. Have a word in the said states in the one is and that he relused last undersoned without a policy. A more and died without a policy. A more and died without a policy. A more and died without a policy. A more and that he relused last undersoned without a policy. A more word for word, there is a buman being in southern lilinois to the effect that his life was very literally insured.

Was Bern and Brought Up

A single Payment of \$5.0.00

has been made, but th

that she was not left penniless. General Logan left a daughter, who is the wile of Major Tucker, a payinaster in the army. And a young son, who has recently opened a real estate office in Washmutton. The both has been like the sons of many men of distinction, nather wild, and he left West. Point on account of his waywa dness. The terrible happening of tody may be the means of giving him a more serious turn. The illinois Legislature that is to meet next month will choose Logan's successor. Governor Richard and Cogan's successor. Governor Richard in 1873, and whose receits better the wild and the will be managers insist that the government is the wild not obtained by the set of the wild not of the wash of the managers insist that the government is the wild to go the wild not of the wild probable that the wild not of the world washers and whose senatorial an billion has been accused of all kinds of the wild not of the world washers and whose senatorial an billion has been accused of all kinds of the wild not of the world. When the wild are the wild and the wild probable that the wild not of the world washers and whose senatorial an billion has been accused of all kinds of the world washers and whose senatorial an billion has been accused of all kinds of the world washers and whose senatorial an billion has been accused of all kinds of the world washers and whose senatorial an billion has been accused of all kinds of the world washers and whose senatorial an billion has been accused of all kinds of the world washers and whose senatorial an billion has been accused of all kinds of the world washers and whose senatorial an billion has been accused of the world washers and whose senatorial an billion has been accused of the world washers and whose senatorial an billion has been accused of all kinds of the world washers and washers and washers and the world washers an Congressman Joseph G. Cann n. who has nent ten years in the House in doing nothing, has secretly nursed a senatorial hope for a long winle and will probably try to make hinself a actor in the approaching contest. But an entirely new man in this line of endeavor, who may be a formidable candidate, is Judge Lewis E. Paysou, who has made an enviable record in the House as a vigilant and intelligent foe of land stealing.

James Morgan.

JAMES MORGAN. DAUGHTER OF THE SOUTH.

SYRACUSE, December 26.-Miss Varina "Winnie" Davis spent Christmas with her friends-the Emorys, in this city

COOKED TO DEATH.

A Horse Sline Into a Hole and Comes in Contact With Hot Steam Pipes. NEW YORK, December 22.-The New on Park row in front of the Potter building to repair a leak. On Monday night the hole, which is ten feet deep, was guarded on the outer side by a barricade

That Results in the Death of Four Men. HOMESTEAD, Penn., December 23.- Six ons of molten steel exploded at Carnegie's teel works, this place, yesterday, fatally injuring four employes, named John Kelley, rett. The lade containing the molten metal was being swung from the smelting furnace to the ingot mould, when the crane broke and the ladle dropped. The metal poured into the building, and the explosion followed, scattering hot fragments over the mill. All the workmen escaped but the lour mentioned.

AID HE WAS A NEW OFFICER. All the While His Pals Were Entering

the Store from the Rear. CHICAGO, December 27.-Robert Baum gart's jewe'ry store, 357 West Van Buren treet, was robbed of \$3000 worth of watches, rings and diamonds last night. Two men coolly watched outside the front door, one of them telling a suspicious neighbor that he was a newly appointed policeman, while two other thieves removed the locks on three doors leading to the store from the rear. The quartet filled their pockets and departed.

WANTS EXCLUSIVE PRIVILECES About the United States in Connec-

tion with Cuban Commerce. MADRID, December 22.-A red-book has

W. David. The difficulty resulted from playing crockaloo.

California's Wheat Crob.

San Francisco, December 27.—The quantity of wheat raised and on hand this year is estimated at 34,000,000 bushels or, including the old crop on hand July 1, 36,000 bushels. Deduct shipments to hurole and other countries between July 1 and December 15, 14,000,000 bushels; quantity that will be shipped between December 15 and December 31, 1,500,000; required for home consumption, seed and to carry over 11,500,000; lalance available for shi ment, 9,600,000; lalance available for shi ment, 9,600,00

BLCOMINGTON, ill., December 21.-Captain Samuel P. Shannon, one of the oldest

FOREIGN NEWS.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1886.

A Bombshell in the British

compliment to his late colleagues, because Churchill has been accused of all kinds of stupid and contemptible actions by these same writers. The announcement is said to have taken Lord Salisbury by surprise, the resignation having been sent to the Times effere the prime minister knew of it. Half a dozen other stories, all remarkable for the ingenuity gisplayed by the makers, are told, and none of them are worth repeating. One of these writers sums up the situation by an acknowledgment.

ters on various points, and unable to have his own way. Lord Kandolph has threat-ened to resign. The menace had succeeded once, twice, then failed. Lord Kandolph thereupon resolved to force the hands of s colleagues by a manauvre without pre-

Be is believed to have imparted his re-solve to the Times, not perhaps before he had placed the resignation in the hands of the trime minister, but before it was accepted and before it was made known to the n, sbury hoped to induce him to with-it, as he had withdrawn it before, ord Randolph, grown weary of the gie, prepared to be decisive in the which would seperate him finally his colleagues or make him their

he now returns to the ministry he represent everything is in confusion. ody can see far-reaching consessified to flow from Lord Ran-se likely to flow from Lord Ran-se dec.sion, but everything is con-till Lord Randolph himself has

In reply to the question whether his resignation was an act deliberately resolved upon, Lord Randolph said:

"It was a most deliberate act made necessary by my simple resolve to keep the pledge I gave as chancelor of the exchequer not to increase the public expenditure."

seat in the capinet. The note was received late in the atternoon, and the only indication afforced of its purport was that after its receipt Lady Salisbury attracted the attention of some of her guests by the marked coldnes of her manner in bidding adieu to the Duchess of Mariborough. Lord Randolph's mother, who had arranged to leave Hattieid House list evening.

Lord alisbury's pirst step in consequence of Lot Randolph's resignation has been to renew to Lord Hartington is now on his way from Rome, considering whether he will accept office under Lord Salisbury's support.

The first is now thought most improbable, and the second is the proposition which Lord Hartington will consult his friends. It would be most unpalatable to the Tories as a party, but the crisis is one which cannot be met by party tactics. The Tories aumit these premises while declining to draw the inference.

If Lord Randolph Churchill was moved by personal ambition, he may be gratified.

if Lod Randolph Churchill was moved by personal ambition, he may be gratified by the testimony, universal as it is refuctant, to his personal impo tance.

His ret tement from the ministry may well be the occasion for a revolution in the relations between England and Ireland.

Ant. Chamberlain has thus far been the most irreconcilable among all the dissenting Liberals. There was something like a personal contest between him and Mr. Gladstone, but now it is to Mr. Gladstone that this irreconcileable holds out the newly plucked olive branch.

He offers to go with him to the very threshold of home rule. Land, local government, Dublin Castle, everything may be agreed on short of an Irish parliament, and three men sitting round a table ought to be at leto settle even that.

The h nd Mr. Chamberlain held out on Thursday e ening was grasped on Friday morning by the Daily News, and negotiations, it is believed, were at once started with a much higher authority.

IRELAND'S CHANCE. Lord Randolph's Resignation Believed to be the Opportunity.

One of the most sanguine ideas evolved from the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, is that a great step has been taken in the direction of an Irish parlia ment. It is remarkable that a week ago he was set down as one of the men who objected to coercion, and now he is said to be giving the home rulers hope, by going

MADRID, December 22.—A red-book has been issued giving an account of the negotiations with the United States relating to Cuban commerce. It is stated in the book that the delay in concluding a convention is due to the fat that the United States government wants exclusive privileges to the prejudice of English and other interest, Senor Moret, as minister of foreign affairs, is opposed to granting exclusive privileges to the United States.

FROM PLAYING CROCKALOO,

J. R. Blackburn Shot and Killed by L.

W. David.

STAUNTON, Va., December 24.—J. R.
Blackburn, a prominent merchant at Albemarle, was shot and justinity killed last night at his store, near Greenwood, by L.

W. David. The difficulty resulted from playing crockaloo.

C. Thompson Manufacturing Company made an assignment today through its president. N. C. Thompson, to Mayor Alfred Tagger. The habilities are placed at \$200,000, and assets, including the plant, machinery and bank accounts, at \$350,000.

by a British Ironelad.

while the latter was lying at anchor in the LAWMAKERS' HOLIDAY. Tagus on Friday last. The Ville de Victoria had 250 persons on board, and several of them were drowned. The Sultan is an iron

NOTES OF INTEREST

World.

Make Him Support His Wife.

ing to support his wife, but not in this

MAD CRIME OF A MOTHER.

she Murders Her Three Children and

Then Cuts Her Own Throat.

OMAHA, Neb., December 26.-Charles

the ldren dead in the house. His wi e had been subject to fits of temporary in anity, and it is supposed that while out of her head she killed her three children and then cut her own throat with a razor.

WHILE THE CASHIER DINED.

some One Enters a Milwaukee Bank

MILWAUKEE, Wis., December 21 .- A bold

bbery was committed at the First Naonal Bank in this city at noon today. F.

(6. Bigelow, the cashier, was engaged in signing a new issue of \$5 notes. When about half through with a \$2000 lot he went to dinner, leaving the notes on the the desk. On his return he dis overed that the money had been stolen by some unknown person who unlocked the door of his room.

ALL FOR PENSIONS.

are dying in large numbers, both in northwest and southwest lowa. one owner report-

and Steals \$2000.

steamship, armor plated, and is of 9200 tons burden. Most of the crew and passengers of the Ville de Victoria were drowned. It is also learned that The Nation's Legislators Adjourn for Christmastide.

were drowned. It is also learned that both vessels were at anchor at the time of the collision. The Sultan dragged her anchor and drifted against the Ville de Victor a. The Sultan's cottain admits that the collision was due to the Sultan breaking her moorings. After the Sultan's collision with the Ville de Victori she collided with and damaged the steamer Richmond. Mr. Dingley of Maine on the Value of Private Shipyards.

mond.

The Ville de Victoria's crew and passengers numbered sixty-three, of whom thirty were drowned. An English lady who was saved lost a bag containing 600 sovereigns which she had suspended around her neck previous to the collision. The Minotaur also dragged her anchor and ran into and damaged the Monarch. Innocent Users of Patents Protected Against Blackmail

Congress adjourned for the holidays after a fortnight's work, which has been about as prolific of useful measures as any similar period in its history. The repeal of the tenure of office act, and the passage of the electoral count bill, to say nothing of the action on land grants, the Indian land severalty bills, and other measures of important period in the fact, the House had really adjourned. Mr. Morrison of Illinois from the committee on ways and means reported back the concurrent resolutions for a holiday recessive the concurrent resolutions for a holiday Gathered from Many Sources in the Old The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that Austrian statesmen declare that the maintenance of peace is entirely

of Federal courts over railroad receiverships.

Mr. Aldrich offered a concurrent resolution, requesting the President to enter into negotiato s with the governments of the several principal sugar-producing countries of the world, with a view of securing mutual agreements by which the United States shall agree to admit, free of duty, sugar and molasses, the produce of such countries or their colonies, when transported in vessels under the flag of either contracting party, and on which sugar and melasses no export tax or export charge has been levied, on condition that such governments shall admit into their respective countries or sugar-producing colonies, free of duty, the mineral, agricultural and manufactured products of the United States. Laid on the table.

The conference report on the bill for a cause for arrest, without pro I that the person arrested is connected with a secret society. The official press defends the present measures on the ground that discoveries have been made of Anarch at plots in it dastrial centres. They say that since the murder of Officer Rumpff by Lie-ke the police of Frankfort have traced the ramifications of an Anarchist conspiracy to those centres.

A traveller in a Nice hotel became insane a few days ago. He imagined that animal-culie were swarming over all the dishes and over himself. To destroy them he constantly bathed in turpentine. While taking his queer bath he incantiously approached a can ile, was wrapped in flames, and narrowly escaped death.

The Paris Temps says the owner of a French fishing smack at St. Brieux is suing the English government for indemnity for losses which he claims he suffered by the action of the Newfoundland people, who prevented him from ushing off the north coast of that province.

The Socialists of Brussels today opened a co-operative provisionand recreation house, and many members of the party gathered

table.

The conference report on the bill for a public building at Springfield, Mass. (increasing the appropriation from \$125,000 to \$150,000), was presented by Mr. Mahone and agreed to.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill to allow soldiers and sailors who have lost both arms an increased pension. diers and sallors who have lost both arms an increased pension.

The president pro tem, announced the following appointments to committees:
Committee on claims Mc. Spooner as chairman, in place of Mr. Pike, deceased, and Mr. Cheney in place of Mr. Spooner.
District of Columbia—Mr. Cheney in place of Mr. Pike.
Civil service—Mr. Williams in place of Mr. Pike.
On epidemic diseases—Mr. Cheney in place of Mr. Spooner.

pooner, mproveyent of the Mississippi river—Mr. ms in place of Mr. Pike. Transportation routes to the seaboard—Mr. ms in place of Mr. Manderson, resigned.

The Socialists of Brussels today opened a co-operative provision and recreation house, and many members of the party rathered to celebrate the event. The Mars illaise was sung and violent speeches were in deput the training that there was no disorder. Mine. Adele Esquiros, the French novelist, is dead.

Colonel Paine of the Standard Oil Company is in London for a few days.

Financial circles in London are excited over the war rumors on the Conjinent.

Robert Browning's "Strafford" at the Strand Theatre, London, is not a success. Serious disagreement exists on the Bulgarian question between Vienna and Ber in.

The Belgian government is having built an improved van, for the safe conveyance of valuable mails. In the House Mr. Townsend of Illinois introduced a resolution calling on the secrewhether any national bank in New York has, during the present month, loaned its surplus or deposits without security to brokers speculating in stocks, and merely upon the receipt of interest, for the purpose of enabling such speculators to lock up and prevent the use of such money, and whether any bank had loaned to any person during the last month a sum in excess of the limit

The Belgian government is having built an improved van, for the safe conveyance of voluable mails.

Mr. Parnell is passing Christmas with his mother, planning for the work that is to begir in January.

Samuel Adam, an English gardener, concluding life not worth living, cast about for something novel and pleasant in the suicide line, and found it. He dug himself a grave, filled it with dry wood, saturated the wood with petroleum, placed himself face downward upon the pyre, and lighted it. The result seems to have assured his expectations. When the smoke of the burning rile aroused curlosity and set people looking around, nothing was left of Samuel Adam except a few charred bones, upon which an inquest was duly held.

The report of Mr. Blaine's intended which brought its contradiction. Englishmen would gladly believe that Mr. Blaine is coming, and hope he will not limit his visit to lead only as rethe last month a sum in excess of the limit allowed by the law.

Mr. Taulbee of Kentucky introduced a resolution asking the secretary of the treasury on what authority the January interest was anticipated by him, in o der to affect the market price of stocks and bonds.

Mr. Findlay of Maryland introduced a re-clution to prescribe the rate of standard silver for certain coins of the United States, to enlarge the legal tender quality of the half-dollar, and to permit the issue of silver certificates on deposite of the same.

l. There is no living American whom tre more eager to see, no matter what think of his "anti-English" poncy. be cordial.
Colonel Cockerill, who is recognized as the architect of the New York World's sudden success, is enjoying life in London on a six weeks' trip. He goes to Vienna, Paris and Berlin. The Court, However, is Compelled to

of a arge merchant marine, but also for the construction of naval vessels and government transports in the exigency of war; and whereas, the lounders and the recent defenders of our government were so impressed with the importance of this truth that Jefferson, speaking for the former in his celebrated report on commerce, declared that establisments in readiness for shipbuilding "are indispensable to the protection of our commerce and the defence of our seaboard," and Admiral Porter, speaking for the latter, in his testimony before the Senate naval committee of the Fortyeghth Congress, affirmed that "the salvation of the country in case of war would depend upon our private shipbuilding yards" and "their plant accumulated during peace," for which reason, he added, "we should incourage the establishment of such yards through favorable government contracts," as Great Britain has done; therefore, Essolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire noto the expediency of the secretary of the navy, on the construction of vessels for the midding of a part of such vessels on such terms as will best secur: the ends sought, by responsible citizens or companies who will undertake to establish new iron and steel shipbuilding establishmens at destrable points on our Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, and to provide for these establishments such suitable plants as will make them available for the building of iron and steel vessels for the navy as well as the merchant mar ne. Also to establish a naval quarantine hospital and sanitarium on Widow's Island, Penobscot bay, Maine, which island the Government has already acquired and dovoted to this purpose. NEW YORK, December 26.-Jean S. L. and was ordered to pay \$5 weekly to his wife, Maria J. Vonnebell, the mother of six children, who charges him with abandon-ment. Vonnebell is of a count family in rankfort-on-the-Main, his father having long been head of the rolice department of that city. The wife is from Frankfort, having been in New York only one week, she says her husband deserted her in 1883, running off with another woman. This last statement Vonnebell denies, but says he let his wife because of her seandalous behavior. It is thought, however, that the difficulty arises from the difference in lank of the man and wife, the latter being the child of an artist. He had a dowry of 40,000 marks (about \$10,000), which it is averred has been squandered by the hisband, who is now employed by Clarence M. Roof, an importer of this city, at \$1000 per annum. He was decorated with the iron cross at home for gallantry in the field and showed the decoration in court today. He says he has been supporting he schildren all along, and is willing to support his wife, but not in this

Rushville, returned home from town Christmas evening and found his wife and three children dead in the house. His wile had been subject to fits of temporary in anity, and it is supposed that while out of her committee on patents, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill limiting the jurisdiction of United States courts in patent cases, and to protect persons who, without notice, are bona fide manufacturers, purch sers, venders, and users of patent arti-

ch sers, venders, and users of patent articles.

(The bill limits the jurisdiction of United States courts in patent cases to c.ses wherein the amount in controversy does not exceed \$20 against one person or citizen. Section 2 provides that purchasers of any patent right for actual use shall not be liable to damages. royally or for va use of ties same, or for infringing the same in any manner, who at the date of such purchase had no knowledge of the claims of any other person, or that the inventor of the same has an interest therein adverse to the seller thereof; that no person who shall in good faith purchase, use, manufacture or sell without previous knowledge of the existence of a papent therefor any article. machine, machinery or other thing for the exclusive use, sale or manufacture of which any patent has been or hereafter may be granted to any person, persons or corporation whatever, shall be liable in damages or other wise for an infringement of such patent until after written notice of the exist nce thereof shall have been personally served on such person or persons, or corporation, and such infringement shall be thereafter continued.

Mr. Townshend said that the only puraign. ture on account of pensions of \$76,254,500, the same as the estinates. The appropriation last year was \$.6,075,200, the same as the estinates. The appropriation last year was \$.6,075,200, the same as the estinates. The appropriation last year was \$.6,075,200, the same as the estinates. The appropriation last year was \$.6,075,200, the same as the estinates. The appropriation last year was \$.6,075,200, the same as the estinates. The appropriation last year was \$.6,075,200, the same as the estinates. The appropriation last year was \$.6,075,200, the same as the estinates. The appropriation last year was \$.6,075,200, the same as the estinates. The appropriation last year was \$.6,075,200, the same as the estinates. The appropriation last year was \$.6,075,200, the same as the estinates. The appropriation last year was \$.6,075,200, the same as the estinates. The appropriation last year was \$.6,075,200, the same as the estinates. The appropriation so the bill, Mr. Mills of Texas moved to adjourn. The motion was agreed to—yeas 124, nays 121.

The Nicaraguan Ship Canal.

Tuesday.—The Senate passed to appropriation appointing the provide suitable rooms in public buildings for pension agents.

The N. C. Thompson Company & Tuesday.—The Senate passed to appropriation appointing the provide suitable rooms in public buildings for pension agents.

diately passed.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the House biff, making appropriations to supply deficiencies for the public printing, with an amendment requiring the money to be expended ratually. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

agreed to.

The Senate at 2.40 went into secret session, and when the doors reopened adjourned. sion, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

In the House, Speaker Carlisle announced, after roll-call, that on a motion to adjourn Tuesday evening, the vote stood 124 to 121, and so the House stood ad ourned. This morning he mounted that a subsequent examination of the roll showed that the roal result was 121 to 127. Confusion in the House and numerous changes o votes h d made the mistake possible. Mr. Townshend of Illinois thereupon made the point that the House, not having really adjourned last evening, was really in the legislative day of Monday, but the speaker ruled that, since no one had objected last evening when he amounced the fact, the House had really adjourned.

Mr. Rockwell of Massachusetts moved to increase from \$300,000 to \$400,000 the appropriation for the manufacture of arms at the national armory in Springfield; adopted, 86 to 79.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, which reversed the action of the committee in agreeing to Mr. Rockwell's amendment by a vote of yeas, 93; nays, 104. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Townshend of Hilmois, from the committee on appropriations, reported the invalid pension appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Burns of Missouri, the Senat amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were concurred in.

The House then, at 4.45, adjourned.

OF INTEREST TO PENSIONERS.

Have Been Granted. WASHINGTON, December 21 .- The followng pensions have been granted, raised and E. Estey, North Londonderry, N. H.; Laura Wade, mother of Joseph C. Wade, Woolwich, Me.; Abbie T. Harbach, widow of Philip Harbach, Bangor, Me.; Hannah A., widow of Charles H. Drew, Portsmouth,

Russell Arnoid, reissue, North Oxford Mass.; Joseph F. Spinney, reissue, Ipswich Mass.; George W. Young, reissue, Winn Mass.; George W. Young, reissue, Winn, Me.; Hiram Hall, increase, Beltast, Me.; Edgar F. Barnum, increase, Ashley Falls, Mass.; Alvin Burbank, increase, Washington, Me.; Reuben A. Buzzell, increase, East Kindge, N. H.; George E. Sanborn, increase; South Dan ury, N. H.; William H. Doughty, increase, Bangor, Me.; James Anderson, increase, Cakfield, Me.; Daniel Larrabee, increase, Peabody, Mass.

FIFTY MILLIONS REDUCTION.

A Bill to be Introduced by the Protectionist Democrats. PHILADELPHIA. Penn., December 24. -

The Times correspondent at Washington says that a secret consultation of some of the conference committee of the protecplants as will make them available jor the building of iron and steel veasels for the navy as well as the merchant mar ne. Also to establish a naval quaranthe hospital and sanitarium on widow's Island. Penobsect bay, Maine, which island the Government has already acquired and devoted to this purpose.

Patent Rights and Wrongs.

Mr. Warner of Ohio offered a bill to provide for the investment of the lawful money deposited in the treasury by national banks for the redemption of their circulating notes.

Mr. Morrison introduced a resolution for holiday recess from December 22 to January 4.

Air. Forney of Alabama, on behalf of the rules and pass the Senate bill amending the statutes making an innual appropriation \$400,000. Agreed to—yeas 198, na. \$490.

The speaker laid lefore the House a message from the Pres dent transmitting a report from the secretary of State in relation to be held at Adelaide, Aust alia, in 1887.

Mr. Townshend of Illinois, on behalf of the committee on patents, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill minting the port from the secretary of State in relation to be held at Adelaide, Aust alia, in 1887.

Mr. Townshend of Illinois, on behalf of the committee on patents, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill minting the jurisdiction of United States courts in patent cases, and to protect persons who, without notice, are bona fide manufacturers, purdiscuss the question of reducing the surus It was agreed that not only should

BUSINESS BOOMING. Coming Annual Meeting of the New

York Central Road-A Fine Showing. NEW YORK, December 27 .- The dividend eeting of the Vanderbilt roads will be held in this city, on Friday next. A promiheld in this city, on Friday next. A prominent broker, who is closely identified with this interest, informed a reporter today in the Windsor hotel that a most favorable showing at the coming meeting will be made by the Michigan Central Railroal. The New York Central road is also doing splendidly. This company in the last six mouths have done a tremendous business, and the report to esubmitted will show tally 2 per cent. earned on the stock for the last quarter in the year. the year.

The earnings of the Lake Shore road for the first three weeks in December show an increase of \$235,000 over the corresponding period last year. The Vanderbilt people say that if the interstate commerce bill becomes a law the Michigan Central and Canada Southern stocks will tairly boom, as these roads will get a bigger business than ever before. than ever before.

A White Negress. Howell, Mich., December 24.-Mrs. Jacob Elbridge, the old colored woman who has been gra ually turning white for sevhas been gra ually turning white for several years, died here yesterday. She was a full-blooded negress. Some years ago she noticed a spot of white, about the size of a dollar, upon her right leg. In the course of a few months other white spots appeared upon various parts of her boy. In time these grew together until most of her body became white. For the last few years the change has appeared to follow the principal nerves, and in time crept up the spinal cord and over her forehead. The color of the changed portion was clear, healthy, filly white, and one would hardly believe, to look at the arm of Mrs. Eldridge that it was not the irm of a white woman. During all the hange Mrs. Eldridge suffered no inconvenience whatever, and ne ver felt any kind ratably. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Among the bills introduced and referred was the following:

By Mr. Pugh-Regulating the proceedings in Congress on private claims.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution calling on the President for correspondence with a simply been in process of absortion the President for correspondence with a simply been in process of absortion the President for correspondence with a simply been in process of absortion the President for correspondence with a simply been in process of absorting the process of absorting the process of absorting the process of a simply been in process of absorting the process of absorting the process of a simply been in process of absorting the process of a simply been in process of absorting the process of a simply been in process of

and till that well until too large for working, then sow clove, say in July—no matter when, so the ground and conditions are right. Toward the close of the season break down the cornstalks and leave them lying on the field. Cut them if you choose, pr. if you think it will require less cost, run over the field with a roller and smash them down. They will lie there and serve as protection to the young clover plants. Do this and you will be absolutely sure to establish thover in your lands.

G. S. McCann—i think one great trouble with our farming is in the weens we nermit

with our farming is in the weeds we permit to occupy our fields after more useful crops are taken off; in fact, weeds grow with the grons. Cut the wheat from a field, and it will very soon be completely occupied with rag-weed and other useless growth that abstracts as much fertility as the grain.

Another speaker suggested a means of

Another speaker suggested a means of improvement not commonly employed, but in his experience very effective. He would till lands in which clay predominates to twice the usual depth, say a foot or more, if practicable. In this way fertility now atent would be brought into use, plants would make more root growth, and, as a consequence, have more luxuriant growth above the surface; vegetable mould would be supplied moisture would be more equable, and in every way improvement would be found.

J. P. Smith — Do we not pasture our lands h-Do we not pasture our lands

would be found.

J. P. Smith—Do we not pasture our lands too close in the fall?

J. Bridgman—I know I do; or I have in the past, a fault that I intend to correct. Mr. Hoffman's meadows, adjoining mine, give much better crops than I get, and the reason is quite apparent. He does not pasture his meadows in the fall. I had twelve acres last spring thickly set with grass, and, as I viewed the situation then, very promising. But when haying came I got from the twelve acres only three small loads of hay. I sowed clover last spring freely, and after the grain crops with which it was seeded were taken off, it was difficult to find a single clover plant. Years ago upon the same land I had no difficulty in securing full crops of clover, where now it is almost impossible to get a catch, even under the best conditions.

horse that is blanketed in the stable or has been clipped, even greater precautions are necessary, since he will more readily take cold. Horses at pasture should be taken up or provided sheiter on wet, cold or windy nights of autumn and winter. When an animal has been unavoidably exposed, a severe cold may frequently be warded off by thoroughly "rubbing down" at night, applying a blanket and giving a hot mash, with two ounces of ginger or twenty-five to thirty drops of tincture of aconite, with an ounce of nitre.

In such cases special care is needed for the next two or three days, that a fresh cold is not added to a system already weakened by the first attack.—[kural New Yorker.]

snees cold can usually be avoided by proper attention to the vare of a horse, it saves much needless trouble, and is safer, to take all reasonable precautions to prevent colds. Statles should at all times be draits of air, but at the same time well weather a horse, after exercise, whether stopped in the road or placed in the stable, after a sovere cold. A blanket for the purpose should always be carried at this season of the year, to have ready for use when intess on the road, is often sufficient to contract a severe cold. A blanket for the purpose should always be carried at this season of the year, to have ready for use when intess on the road is often sufficient to contract a severe cold. A blanket for the purpose should always be carried at this season of the year, to have ready for use when intess should be vigorously "rubbed down" intit dry before applying the blanket. For a severe cold want of the stable or has been clipped, even greater precautions are been clipped even greater precautions are largely as a sound and proposed shear of the propose should be vigorously "rubbed down" intit dry before applying the blanket. For a should be taken up or provided sheater on wet, cold or windy and the propose should be vigorously "rubbed down" intit dry before applying the blanket. For a should be taken up or provided sheater on wet, cold or windy and th

reason is guite apparent. He does not pasture his meadows in the fail. I had twelve acres last spring threisty set with grass, and as I viewed the situation then, very promising. But when hayinc came i got from the twelve acres only three small loads of hay. I sowed clover last spring freely, and after the grain crops with which it was seeded were taken off, it was difficult to find a single clover plant. Years ago upon the same land I had no difficulty in securing to life the reasons why failure occurs in one field and success in another. Last spring I sowed clover and had a good catch, the land as uccess in another. Last spring I sowed cloverand had good catch, the land well seeded, while on the better soil there was entire failure. Now in this case I attribute the difference to rolling; the nine acres were rolled immediately after sowing oats and clover seed, so the soil was compact and in better condition to promote germination of seed.

W. A. Armstrong-It is very common to reach conclusions from insufficient premises. It may be true that Mr. Bridgmun's failure to get a satisfactory crop of grass found in the cases were rolled immediately after soving oats and clover seed, so the soil was compact and in better condition to promote germination of seed.

W. A. Armstrong-It is very common to reach conclusions from insufficient premises. It may be true that Mr. Bridgmun's failure to get a satisfactory crop of grass from the produced this effect, as, for instance, the extreme drought of last summer. I have a field seeded nineteen years ago, eight acree in exett, from

when the control is the first of the control is the

ACOUND THE FARM

THE ROSTON WEEKLY GLOSIE—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1986

THE ROSTON WEEKLY GLOSIE—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20,

the growing season.

The coming remedy for insect depredations, disease and frost-killing in all fruits, whether oranges in Florida or strawberries in Michigan and apples in Maine, is increased vigor and hardiness, to be secured by production of varieties possessing these characteristics and by high culture.

One of the most important values of fertilizers is their action on quick-growing crops. Strawberries, for example, must gather most of their food in a few weeks, and in that time must have it in superabundance in most available form. Grass, on the other hand, takes as many months to perfect its growth and plenty of time to

on the other hand, takes as many months to perfect its growth and plenty of time to gather its food, which is about the same for one-half a ton of timothy as for 5000 quarts of strawberries.

Tree labels are a good thing, but we know a better. Make a re-ord of the trees on paper. Note the number of rows, the place of each tree in the row. Make a diagram of your orchard, designating the trees by stars. Draw a circle around each star, and in it write the name of the variety of the tree represented by the star; then you've got it, new iding you don't lose your record, and the record is no more liable to be lost than a label.

Lip of the valley can be forced in sand to a temperature of 90° for the soil and 40 to 45° for the air. Shade with a thin cloth after they start, to produce long flower stems. Water the soil freely, but don't wet to 45° for the air. Shade with a thin cloth after they start, to produce long flower stems. Water the soil freely, but don't wet the blooms. Eighteen to twenty days from the start will bring mature flowers.

Cleanliness is one of the most important essentials to the success of the window garden. The leaves and stalks of all plants are well supplied with pores, and it is necessary to keep these latter open. Plants should be sprinkled with a syringe, and especially is this the case with the largeleved plants, like callas. The leaves of these latter should be washed occasionally. It is essential to give plants an abundance of air, yet caution is required in so doing. A rate of cold air should never be allowed to blow directly on the plants. The window should be lowered from the top for a few moments daily, unless the wind blows strongly from the direction in which the window is located.

The amount of heat required by the ordinary class of plants in the window is often a source of anxiety to the amateur. Our experience has been if we are comfortable in a temperature of 55° to 70° during the div and 50° to 60° at night, the same heat will be about right for our plants.

Mistakes are often made in watering window plants. It is, of course, quite natural that the heat of the ordinary room will have a drying effect on the plants. It is not advisable to keep the saucer filled with water constantly, as it has a tendency to induce sourness of the soil. The best method is the practice of setting the pots in a box containing an inch or two of sand. Moss will answer the purpose equally as well.

Among the best methods for storing enough the pest method is the practice of setting the pots in a box containing an inch or two of sand.

of the cane into water in which the cane has been placed. By the old process the juice is crushed out by direct pressure, the cane being passed between rollers. Experts report that the average yield of juice extracted by pressure is from 56 to 61 per cent. of the quantity centained in the cane, although with special care, and by using the best mills, 70 and even so per cent. has been obtained. Generally, however, from one-fourth to one-third of the sugar is lost, and is burned with the bazasse. By diffusion, on the other hind, a much larger per cent, is extracted, and the juice is obtained free from impurities. The substitution of diffusion for pressure in India some years ago raised the percentage in quantity from 70 to 84 per cent, while the total gain of crystallized sugar was 43 per cent. The diffusion process has been so perfected in the manufacture of beet sugar that 95 per cent. of the juice is saved. Some recent experi-

The Fattening Process with Cattle. The experimental department of the agreultural school of Ontario has made not a tho gh with special care, and by using the lest milts, 70 and even so per cent has been obtained. Generally, however, from one-fourth to one-third of the sugar its lost, and is burned with the barasse. By diffusion, on the other in d, a much larger per cent, is extracted, and. The substitution of diffusion for pressure in India some years agoraised the percentage in quantity from 70 to 84 per cent, while the total gain of crystallized sugar was 43 per cent. The diffusion process has been so perfected in the manufacture of beet sugar that 55 per cent. On the juice is saved. Some recent experiments with Louisana cane sugar results in 134 pounds of sugar to esson; of the puriod of the manufacture of sections and cuttings are also such as the sugar that 55 per cent. The diffusion process has been so perfected in the manufacture of beet sugar that 55 per cent. The diffusion process has been so perfected in the manufacture of beet sugar that 55 per cent. The diffusion is saved. Some recent experiments with Louisana cane sugar results with the sum of the manufacture of beet sugar that 55 per cent. The continuous set of the manufacture of beet sugar that 55 per cent. The winter he manufacture of beet sugar that 55 per cent. The winter he manufacture of beet sugar that 55 per cent. The continuous set of the manufacture of the ground to reversion of he will be pretty well under control. Stall read to bury in growing the continuous set of the manufacture of the pound to the form of the continuous set of the sum of little progress in arriving at important facts regarding the feeding and fattening of cat-

who for the strict for our plants. It was not heat will a short of the ordinary room will all the heat of the ordinary room will be ever-grinding gitzzariol the own and the control of the strict of

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THE FATAL NAME.

BY JULES DE GASTYNE.

BY JULES DE GASTYNE.

Translated from the Prench for THE GLOSE by BASS. A TYCKEN.

PART SECOND.

CHAPTER I.

A little more more than a rear has rolled away. Octave is still in Temptin, and it is nearly three months since his mother heard leiters required by the state of the least of the lea

che stops reading, there's, Mademoiselle Drouet... She is not seen her since he went away, outbless she has forgotten him. She is arried perhaps. On their return from the untry the Drouets moved. Where do ey live? She does not know. Doubtless ey were trying to avoid Octave. They de noticed the attraction of the two young ople for each other at the beginning, and instinct had decided that the marriage as impossible. Octave therefore can have no more hope, and yet he still thinks about it. He retries to the subject in all his letters. As rher, she never has spoke of it to him, he could give him no news, and she did twant to lie.

were trying to avoid Octave. They moticed the attraction of the two young instinct had decided that the marriage instinct had been decided to the subject in a set of the subject in the subject had been decided that the marriage in the subject in the subject had been decided that the marriage in the subject had been decided that the marriage in the subject had been decided that the marriage in the subject had been decided that the marriage in the subject had been decided that the marriage in the subject had been decided expected that the marriage in the subject had been decided that the marriage in the subject had been decided to the subject had been decided expected that the marriage in the subject had been decided expected that the marriage in the subject had been decided expected that the marriage in the subject had been decided expected that the subject had been decided to the subject had been decided to the subject had been decided to be forzotter. He watched the subject had subject them for the subject had been decided to be forzotter. He watched the subject had subject had subject to the subject had subject to the subject had been decided to the subject had been happy for him, and which has become so bitter. Toars start into his eyes. He sends back to all that is dear to him, to all that he loves, this last cry, which dies out in a

"Adieu!"
The mother ceases to read, the paper slips from her hands, her eyes grow dim. "Adieu," she repeats. "It is an adieu that he sent back to me! I shall never see him more! I shall never see him more!"
And she begins to shed hot tears.
Just then there comes a gentle knock at the door. She rises in great surprise, hastily wipes her eyes, and goes to open it.

CHAPTER II.

thrusts, uttered bewildered cries and fied in all directions. In a few moments the fortress was evacuated. An officer, who had noticed Octave, cried "Bravol" and inquired his name.

Phuss is lost. Nothing remains now but to take the great barricade. The dead and wounded are numerous, but they have no time to count them. The enemy has withdrawn behind the barricades. They are pouring a murderous fig. into our troops. CHAPTER II.

The visit which Octave's mother was about to receive was to surprise her singularly. The day, moreover, was destined to bring her more than one emotion; but before describing it, we must retrace our steps a little, and relate what has happened since the departure of our hero for Tonquin. We must conduct them again into the presence of another person, news of whom they must be awhiting impatiently. This person is no other than our heroine. Paule Drouet. Has her father succeeded in making her forget the man she loved? Has she married Ernest Briare? The lady in black, we know, has heard nothing of her since their disappearance from the neighborhood. And it she who is now knocking at her door. Does the young girl still remember Octave, then? Is she still ready to offer him her hand? That we shall know later. For the present, if our readers are willing, we will follow our friend Octave, who is on his way to countries, where he is going to try to forget, in fatigue, danger and triumph, the cruel past which he must explate—a past of which he is innocent, but whose burden of shame weighs no less heavily unon him.

The voyage lasts some forty days before the vessel comes in sight of the Delta of Tonquin. Octave was one of the first to see land. He discovered a black spot on the edge of the horizon, and pointed it out to an old sailor. At the same time the watch shouted the cry which always makes a sensation on board ship:

"Land!"

"We have arrived," said the sailor, following the direction of our friend's look.

edge of the horizon, and pointed it out to an old sallor. At the same time the watch shouted the cry which always makes a sensation on board ship:

"Land!"

"We have arrived," said the sailor, following the direction of our friend's look.

"Is that Tonquin?"

"That is Hai-Phong. What you see yonder in a rock, Elephant mountain."

Everybody had risen to look. They were anxious to see the land in which they were perhaps to leave their bones. A few buildings appear, surmounted by the tricoior, with a collection of straw huts grouped beneath them and bordering on the mouth of a broad river of reddish hue.

The river is the Sang-Cau, or Red River. They begin to disembark. Octave is in Tonquin.

We shall not follow our hero in all the expeditions in which he was engaged. We shall not follow our hero in all the expeditions in which he was engaged. We shall only describe the struggle in which he distinguished himself in saving the life of his colonel, who was destined later to make generous payment of the debt he had thus contracted. But let us not anticipate.

Our friend had been on the enemy's territory nearly three months. He had kept regiglously, so far as he could, his promise to write to his mother. He had kept her exactly informed of all that had happened to him, of all that he had done. From the first he had attracted the attention of the efficers, who, seeing that he was intelligent, had entrusted him with several missions of confidence, which he had fulfilled marvollousty. He was already a corporal. He was to become a sergeant at the first opportunity, when the events that we are about to relate occurred.

It was early in December. Up to this time partial, terrible, murderous conflicts had been engaged in on all sides, but no action involving the whole army had yet been attempted.

The valiant Admiral Courbet had just ar rived at Hanoi, and had set up his general headquarters there. From there he wished to direct a decisive operation against Scntay, the refuge of the bands of pirates creamanded by Luh-Vinh-Ph

from Sontay, and it was believed that the attack would take place the next day. And in fact, on the morning of the fourteenth, they took up their march in line of battle

It was a solenn moment. Everybody had

fractured. He fainted away. Staff officers who had approached, inquired his name. A surgeon examined him.
"No mortal injury," said he.
They placed him on a mule with the lieutenant-colonel, who had no mortal wounds either, and carried them to the nearest ambulance.

the day Lieutenant-Colonel du Roc, who had become a colonel, came to see Octave. He recognized him at once from having seen him by his side during his sickness, but he kept his distance on account of the colonel's nations.

heard:
"Charge bayonets!"
Octave had seen all this from a distance, with arms resting. The smell of powder mounted to his nostrils. He, too, was im-The colonel took him by the arm.

"Well, my young friend?"

"I am better, colonel."

"When not on duty l am not your colonel, I am your friend."

Our nero looked at him with eyes wide

Our here looked at him with eyes wide open in surprise.

"I shall never forget that to you I owe my escape from a most frightful death, for the bandits had me alive, and I should not have had time to blow my brains out."

Octave was still watching him.
"In Sontay were found the bodies of unfortunate soldiers strung upon iron hooks like quarters of ment. Thus I should have perished had it not been for you."

Now Octave recollected.
"Such services are not to be forgotten," resumed the colonel. "I have been waiting to go to France with you."

Octave, disturbed, stammered:
"My colonel"
"Anything that I can do for you I will do. I did not wish to send in my report until knew which you preferred, the cross or the rank of ensign. I can obtain either for you. The cross carries more glory with it, but if you wish to continue your military career".

but if you wish to continue your military career."
Our friend stood like one stupefied. The cross, the gold lace for him! The officer, surprised at his silence, supposed that he had not understood him, and said:
"You do not understand me?"
The young man made no response, except in sobs. The colonel, more and more astonished, seized both his hands.
"What is the matter with you, my friend?
Can I have given you pain?"
He stammered:
"No, colonel, no; I thank you"
"Some sorrow athicts you? Some great sorrow which I have unwittingly revived?"
"I need nothing, colonel, I ask nothing. Honors are not made for me."
The colonel, more astonished than ever, looked at him.
"Why so? Explain yourself."
"I came here to get myself killed, but death would not have me."
The officer took his arm in a still more friendly way.
"To get yourself killed?" he repeated;

friendly way.

"To get yourself killed?" he repeated;
"then you are unhappy?"
"More than words can tell."
"I was told, to be sure, that you volunteered. Was it in consequence of some

great sorrow?"
"A sorrow beyond human power to bear."
"Confide it in me!"

wolves' eyes. He was going to avenge couractes dead, massacred, decapitated. He was going to cover with new glory the flag of three colors which floated by his side. He was the first to reach the bamboo barricades. A rain of bullets whistled around him. He jumped upon the bile of trees, cleared it, and threw himself into the middle of the bewildered Chinese, who picked up their arms and fled. Others followed him, and the massacre began.

The Chinese, pierced with bayonet thrusts, uttered bewildered cries and fled in all directions. In a few moments the fort Octave drew back and looked steadily at the colonel with a frightened air.
"In you, colonel?"
The latter rejoined gently:
"Yes, in me. Am I not your friend?"
"Never, never!" stammered the unfortunate young man.
The officer had taken him by the hand.
"Why not tell me? It will relieve you. I will be your champion, whatever you may have done. You have been guilty of some fault in the pist, a fault of youth?"
Octave started.
"?"
"When one is young, he is easily influenced"

"I have never done any wrong."
"I have never done any wrong."
"Forgive me. I do not wish to wound you. It is my desire to be useful to you that

The same average that the control of the control of

"We shall miss the train, you will see," be growled between his teeth.

And he shouted to the coachman to go faster. That individual, who cound scarcely guide his horse, encumbered as he was by the trunks with which they had surrounded him, was not in much better humor. So far he had contented himself with muttering some insults between his teeth. But on a fresh observation from his patron, he abruply threw down his whip and reins, and answered:

"Thore, drive yourseif."

M. Drouet turned pale with anger and stated to leap to the ground. His wite seized him.

"Ernest, Ernest, I beg of you!"

With hist and look he threstened the coachman, who observed him calmly with a cunning air and holding out his whip to he had they started on their search, under the guidance of a native.

"He says not find the window.

"Let us try to get rooms tonight," he had said to bis wife. "We will take a bite, and said to bis wife. "We will take a bite, and said to bis wife. "We will take a bite, and said to bis wife. "We will take a bite, and said to bis wife. "We will take a bite, and said to bis wife. "We will take a bite, and said to bis wife. "We will take a bite, and said to bis wife. "We will take a bite, and said to bis wife. "We will take a bite, and said to bis wife. "We will take a bite, and said to bis wife. "We will take a bite, and said to bis wife. "We will take a bite, and then asked their permission to go to the lands and to his wife. "We will take a bite, and then asked their permission to go to the lands and to his wife. "We will take a bite, and then asked their permission to go to the lands and to his wife. "We will take a bite, and then asked their permission to go to the lands and to his wife. "We will take a bite, and then asked their permission to go to the lands and to hive with then take a bite, and then asked their permission to go to the lands and to held for him word, with the head said to be without a word, simply turned to obey without a word, simply turned to obey without a word, simply turned to ber d

side himself.

And he wanted to get out, in fact, snatch And he wanted to get out, in fact, snatch the whip and break it over the driver's back. Ins wife had all the difficulty in the world to restrain him and calm him.

"I will write to the company!" he screamed: "I will enter a complaint!"

The coachman shrugged his shoulders.

"The company! Ho, ho, ho! I do not belong to it."

"I will write to the prefect of police."
"I will write to the devil! I cannot drive with bags piled on the front of my carriage. People that have so much baggage ought to People that have so much support take an omnibus."

He had folded his arms tranquilly and was wattime. The cab did not move. Already the curious were beginning to gather aroune. The wite looked at her husband

far away.
The train stopped at Etampes. The train stopped at Etampes. M. Drouet's travelling companions, a family of five persons, got out. Scarcely had the train resumen: its progress when the government clerk, addressing his daughter, said to her abruptly:

"I nope, Paule, that you are not going to wear that sulky expression at Chatel-Aillon."

"What sulky expression, father?"
"What sulky expression, father?"
"Anybody would think that you had been in a funeral procession ever since we started. You seem as sad as if you had lost your whole family. It is, doubtless, because I took you away from Paris too abruptly, you did not have time to see him again and pottly him."

"Fatuer".
"But I warr: you that it is useless to think about him. You will never meet him again. You had better cure yourself of this folly at once."

about him. You will never meet him again. You had better cure yourself of this folly at once."

The mother intervened.

"Ferhaps our daughter was not even thinking."

Mr. Drouet shook his head.

"Tut. tut, tut! She would not dare to swear that to me."

Paule did not answer. She felt the tears filling her eyes, and she felt that if she should try to speak she would burst into the sold in spite of herself. The government clerk noticed this and was more exasperated than ever.

"No," he repeated, "you will never see him again. We shall not return to the house where we lived, I shall ask M. Briare to find us another suite of rooms in a remote quarter. No one will know our new address, and I very much hope that you will not have boldness to go in search of the young man yourself. At any rate, I will see that you don't."

The mother shrugged her shoulders.

"What a file she we she all her plates upon the table and was listening in great agitation.

"He will eat with us," said the father; "he will le society for us."

The mother had not raised her eyes to look at Paule. She left what her child must be thinking and suffering, Mechanically she answered her husband:

"Yes."

"It is a little lonely here. This will distract us. He is every gay, as you will see."

"He seems very agreeable."

"He seems very agre

mured. "Our daughter knows the proprieties."

The man pointed at her.
"See if she even answers us."
"Oh," said the mother, in a conciliatory tone, "that will all pass off in a few days. Such things always give pain at first, then they are forgotten: do not worry her so."
Faule gave a movement of impatience, and then, to cut the matter short, she said: "Never will I forget him."
The father trembled. He turned to his wife. "You see, you see."
His wife made a gesture of supplication. "Paule!"

His wife made a gesture of supplication.
"Paule!"
"Never, never!" repeated the exasperated one girl. "It is not my fault if he is the one whom I love. The other is odious to le. I abominate him. I will never marry im"

"We shall have a beautiful season this year." 'Are the people beginning to arrive?"

"Then we shall find nothing."
"Oh, yes, monsieur. I know what is anted." wanted."
And they continued to struggle through the heaps of sand. Soon M. Drouet asked: "Apparently it has not rained here in a long time?" "Not for a month, monsieur."
"And when it rains, there cannot be any

"And when it rains, there cannot be any mid?"
"We do not know what it is; the sand drinks up the water as fast as it falls."
They had arrived near a rude fence, made of stakes planted in the earth and fastened together with wire. In the centre of the enclosure was a cottage made of brick.
"There it is," said the guide.
They entered, The dwelling, as the guide had said, was a very suitable one. After agreeing upon the price, M. Drouet took it.
From the steps leading to the dring-room they could see the ocean, at that moment of a reddish color under the rays of the setting sun. It was a magic spectacle.

wather lie call due to move. Aiready the circious were beginning to gather aroune. The wile looked at he husband with an air of supplication.

"Lie latter leaned out, green with rage.
"Will you go alhead?"

"I am waiting for you." I am waiting to see you take my place."

"Wretch."

"No hard words, now, or I strike."

"And the deachman showed his big red And the deachman showed her.

"Be quiet, yoursell."

"He to sget out." said the mother, and she tried to open the door.

"M. Drouet restrained her.

"Be quiet, yoursell."

"And leaning out, he cried:

"All you drive me, yes or no?"

The coachman, with an air of raillery, responded:

"I ask nothing better; but you stopped the picked up his reins again, and the carriage resumed its progress at the speed of a cab in a funeral procession.

The government clerk ground his teeth with rage. This incident was not caicuiaed to restore his good humor; consequently he was cross throughout the entire journey. But at last, exhausted by his quarrelling. M. Drouet sank back upon the railway cushions and sought a place in which to rest comfortably.

It was a super's day. The young girl cailed to mind the journey of the previous year which had seemed to her so, gay. At that time she was not in love. She did not know the had seemed to her so, gay. At that time she was not in love. She did not know the was the was not in love. She did not know that she was the had and trees which flew through the space increasing overy minute between Paris, where he was a super's day. The young girl cailed to minut the journey of the previous year which had seemed to her so, gay. At that time she was not in love. She did not know the neath and the carriage and often on his arm that she work to the fields she was no to include the was not in love. She did not know that she was the was not in love. She did not know that sh "Me comes day after tomorrow."

"Me spriare?"

"Yes."

She turned as white as a sheet. Her blood seemed to dry up in her veins. Was the struggle about to commence again? This journey was a trap set for her? She did not know M. Drouet. He was obstinate, tenacious. What should she do? How should she defend herself: Her head was in a whirl. She wished herself dead. At that moment she was in the act of clearing away the table after breakfast. She remained motionless in the middle of the room, her plates in her hands, unable to budge. Her father gave her a look that was tull of malice and cunning. She turned away her head and tried to conceather feelings. The head of the family resumed:

"He will go to the Hotel de la Plage. I directed him there in my letter. It would not be proper for him to sleep here."

"Truly."

"But he will eat with us."

A dish dropped from the poor child's hands. Morning and evening, all day long, he was to be there, by her side, to turn away her thoughts from the memory of another. She would have to submit to his attentions and his insipid words with a good grace. And what if he should form hopes impossible of realization? If he were an ordinarily honest and upright man, she would conless to him; but she doubted him, she deemed him false, incapable of any high feeling. What a life she was going to le d!

She had laid her plates upon the father; "he

carry the basket. We will amuse ourselves."
And the pitiless father, without dreaming of his daughter's sorrow, almost enjoying her agonizing face, rubbed his hands gieefully as he went on:

"He is to arrive by the half-past three train. He is to stop at Poitiers with his father. We will go to meet him. He is not acquainted with Chatel-Aillen and would not know how to find us."

"Is it day after tomorrow?"

"Day after tomorrow."

"We will get him up a nice little dinner."

"Some fish. He adores fish."

"And some cream. He is very fond of sweet things, judging from what I have seen. Panie will see to the dessert. Will vou not, Paule?"

The young girl inclined her head, more dead than alive. Two days later, a few minutes after 3, she started for the station with her father and mother. M. Drouet had demanded that she should go with them, although it was her desire to remain at home and attend to the dinner.

"We shull have time enough for that when we get back." the father had said.
So all three started, in Sunday attire, to meet Ernest Briare.—M. Drouet proud and happy, his wife bustling and busy, their daughter with death in her soul.

Here was an end of Paule's tranquillity, It had been so short! A few days at most! Now in her walks she would no longer be wholly his. The voice of snother would resound in her ears.

The sun was very hot, and there was no one in the streets. The station was as deserted as the country.

The train was a few minutes late, but they had scarcely arrived when the bell ramg in indication of its presence at Angoulins.

"We have five minutes to wait," said M. Drouet.

At the end of that time the train arrived.

At the end of that time the train arrived, and from one of the second-class carriages appeared Ernest Bviare, looking about him through his eye-glass.

M. Drouet gave a bound and uttered a

M. Drouet gave a bound and uttered a shout.

"There he is!"
Then he rushed forward, leaving his wife and daughter behind.
Ernest Briare had made a feint of not seeing him. Slowly and disdainfully he was gathering up his valise, a hat-case, a package of canes and umbrellas, and some newspapers. He was torn from this occupation by the joyful exclamations of M. Drouet, who was extending his hands to him.

him. "Ah, dear friend, dear friend! And how are you!"
Ernest Briare suspended his operations, dropped his eye-glass, looked, put one foot on the ground, and held out his hand.
"Ah! It is you? I am very well, thank you."
"And the journey?"
"Not bad."
"You are not tired?"
"Not at all."
"Let me take something, then,—your valise."

valise."
"Oh! it is not worth while. It is not

valise."

"Oh! it is not worth while. It is not heavy."
Ernest looked about him with a bewildered air.

"And Chatel Aillon?"

"We are in it."

"These cottages, these houses?"

"This is Chatel Aillon."

M. Drouet had taken the valise.

"You have other bazgage?"

"A trunk."

"The porter of the hotel will look out for it. We will give him the check."

Ernest Briare, covered with dust, wearing a soft hat, his hair and moustache matted with sweat, had the strange air of a dog who has been thrown into the water and is rolling over in the dust. He shook himself, wiped his eye-glass and brushed his garments with his handkerchief.

"How hot it is!" exclaimed M. Drouet.

"Don't speak of it."

"You shall take a bath. It will do you good."

"I could ask nothing better. The beach is not far off."

"Very near. And the tide is just coming in."

The train had started again, leaving both

"Very near. And the tide is just coming in."

The train had started again, leaving both standing there with their baggage in their hands.

"Yonder are the ladies," said M. Drouet.
Ernest Briare hastily put on his eye-glass.

"Ah! These ladies have taken the trouble?"

Then he added:

"But you should not have brought them through this heat. Besides, I am not fit to be seen."

He pointed to his costume.

"Oh, never mind, never mind," said the government clerk: "here we do not stand on ceremony. They will see you in your fishing costume later—for we are going fishing."

Paule and her mother, meanwhile, were slowly advancing. Ernest Briare walked towards them, loaded down with his baggage.

"Well."
"Well."
"Well has just enlisted. He has started for Tonquin."
M. Bronet fairly quivered with joy.

Who selects and pove to the cent window. Her emotion was foo much for the randow fairly CHAPTER VI

M. Drouet and his friend, Ernest Briare, were unaware of the incident which had cocurred near the station, and when they returned, about six o'clock, for dinner, after of their bath and walk upon the beach, the two women had resumed an outbet the tatter, in the depths of her soul, remained inconsolable.

"He does not love me! He does not love min!" she repeated. "and I shall never see him again."

Nevertheless she bad resolved to hide her tears to avoid exciting her father's anger. He was in very good humor when he returned with his guest.

"The sea was delightful!" he cried; "what a pity you were unable to profit by it!"

"Delightful," repeated Ernest Briare.
"It was impossibe," said Madame brouet; "whe had too much to do."
"I hope that I am not the cause of all this embarrassment," said the guest; "I should be very sorry."

"Oh, no; oh, no, monsieur, be seated."
She brought two chairs, which she placed outside, near the door. The young man took one.

"And mademoiselle?" he asked.
"Paule is busy in the kitchen."
The guest repeated:
"How sorry I am!"
"Not disagreeable. The beach is superb. And it must be very quilet here."
"Not disagreeable. The beach is superb. And it must be very quilet here."
"Not disagreeable. The beach is superb. And it must be very quilet here."
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"Not disagreeable. The beach is superb. And it must be very quilet here."
"Not disagreeable. The beach is superb. And it must be very quilet here."
"An in yall from here does done on her kneed, what would she do? Octave. I her mind was beginning to wander.
She threw hereself upon her kneed, with the would and on me!"

She trem bled from head

outside, near the door. The young man took one.

"And mademoiselle?" he asked.
"Paule is busy in the kitchen."
The guest repeated:
"How sorry I am!"
"Well." inquired M. Drouet, "what do yoh think of this corner of the world?"
"Not disagreeable. The beach is superb. And it must be very quiet here."
"Oh, perfectly quiet!"
"A great rest after Paris?"
"Yes, great."
"Yes, great."
"Yes, in August and September families come here with their children."
"What pleases me is that everything is fresh and new."
"Entirely new." They did not begin to

fresh and new."

"Entirely new. They did not begin to build here until three years ago. Our cottage, for instance."

"It is new, also?"

"New this year. We are its first occupants."

This interesting conversation was interrupted by Madame Drouet, who came to announce that dinner was ready.

They went into the dining-room and seated themselves at the table. The windows looked out upon the sea. A salt breeze, laden with an ouor of seaweed, fell upon the guests.

the guests.

Ernest Briare was happy to be alive. His eyes from time to time wandered towards Paule. He thought the young girl more beautiful than ever. He was filed with infinite joy when he remembered that he had to say but a word. Consequently his gayety was exuberant. was exuberant.
After the soup had been served, M. Droget inquired:

inquired:
"So you stopped at Poitiers on your wa?"
"A day and a half; I would have stayed longer except for my desire".
He threw a glance at Paule, who lowered her eyes and slightly blushed.
"You are with your father?"
"Yes; my father left irlends at Poltiers. You know that he used to live in Poitiers, and that I was born there?"
"Yos, yes." 'Yes, yes."
'He was district attorney under the Em-

"He was district attorney under the Empire."
"I know it."
"His last case was a terrible one."
"Indeed!"
"An abominable, inexplicable crime; a man of good family, esteemed throughout the city, by the name of Gaillardin, who had assassinated two innkeepers in order to rob them."

had assassinated two innkeepers in order to rob them."

"It is horrible, indeed. And it was your father?"

"It was my father who conducted the case against the criminal. All the magistrates agreed that his speech was superb."

"And the man was condemned?"

"To death, unanimously. He was executed at Pont-Achard, in a place from which he could see, while on the scaffold, the house where he had lived with his wife

the house where he had lived with his wife and his child." md his child."
"He was married?"
"Yes."
Madame Drouet covered her face with her ands.
"The unhappy woman!"
"And he had a child?" inquired M.

"The unhappy woman!"

"And he had a child?" inquired M. Drouet.

"A boy of four."

"Ah! my God!"

Without knowing why, Paule shuddered. Was it out of pity for this innocent woman, this unhappy child, which she did not suppose that she knew? She trembled inside in spite of herself.

"Yes," continued M. Briare, "it is a terrible situation, such an inheritance,"

"Such a stain upon her head," murmured M. Drouet, frightened.

The mother asked:

"And is it known what became of them?"

"No one has been able to tell my father."

"Your father has inquired about thom?"

"Yes, this affair haunts him still. It is the only death sentence that he has ever caused to be shed; and, although the punishment was ten times deserved, it left a certain impression on him. Consequently he does notgo to Poitiers without once more visiting the scene of the crime and that of the execution. He had an opportunity several times of seeing the mother during the trial. Her image has remained graven on his memory. He would recognize her, I am suic, at first sight."

"And he has never met her?"

"No."

"She is doubtless hiding."

"Doubtless. It is the best thing she can do."

"There are such mysterious existences,

"Doubtless. It is the best thing she can do."

"There are such mysterious existences, people whose exact names and whose past we do not know. For instance, in our house, the lady called 'the lady in black!"

M. Bronet was going to continue, when he was interrupted by his wife, who grasped his arm so vigorously that he cried out;

"What?"

She bointed to Paule. The latter, whiter than her napkin, felt a sinking sensation. Ernest Briare hunself noticed her emotion. He cried instinctively:

"Mademoiselle."

"Mademoiselle!"

And he tried to rush forward.

The voung girl made an effort.

"It is nothing." said she.

"It was that story." said M. Drouet; "she loes not like to hear crime talked about."

"I am really very sorry," stammered frees.

"I am really very sorry," stammered Ernest.
"Yes." added the mother; "every time that she hears stories of blood spoken of."
The guest excused himself again, the meal proceeded, and they talked of something else.

After dimer they went to walk upon the beach. The night was falling. They walked slowly and silently over the sands, filled with the admiration caused by the ever memorable spectacle of the sun setting in the sea. There were few people out. The solitude was grand. It was nearly 10 o'clook when they separated. Faule breathed a little more freely when she saw Ernest Briare disappear in the thickening fog.

The solitude was grand. It was nearly 10 o'clock when they separated. Paule breathed a little more freely when she saw Ernest Briare disappear in the thickening fox.

As they said adieu, they promised each other a thousand pleasures for the morrow, an excursion over the rocks, in the direction of Fouras in the morning at low tide, then in the afternoon some fishing as the tide was coming in, and later still, at high tide, a bath—a day well spent.

"And I hope," said M. Briare, "that mademoiselle will come with us."

"And I hope," said M. Briare, "that mademoiselle will come with us."

"Nevertheless, the guest went away full of hope. Decidedly this little creature was charming. He adored her, and would do anything to obtain her.

But why was she so timid, so sad even? Scarcely had he seen a smile play over her lips. Would she be always so? No, when she should be his wife he would set her right.

And he went away contented with him self, laughing at the stars, with the exuberant gayety of one who feels the dawn within him of a first serious love.

When he was out of sight, M. Drouet turned to his wife and daughter, and said:
"Let us go back, the air is getting cool."

They followed him. Falle was in a hurry to be alone, that she might give free play to her thoughts. She heastened to say good-night to her narents, pretending that the was tired, and then went up to her room and shut herself in.

The window was open. The murmuring of the sea died away as it reached the cortaine. She leaned upon the window sila and left his mother and gone to Tonquin to fight and be killed.

She remembered the terrible stories that

she had read in the newspapers. He would

she had read in the newspapers. He would have to struggle in that region against bullets and all sorts of diseases and dangers. And why had he gone?
Doubtless because he had learned of her decearture. It was on her account that he was going to die. And his mother, his unhappy mother who loved him so much! And to be unable to say a word, to be unable to notify them both and to cry out that all that had happened was not her fault, but that she loved him and would love him only!

Perhaps he had been told already that another was paying-her attention, and that A man named Swindler has been arrested in Nebraska for land frauds. A young man of Girard, Ala., stole a Bible from the local church because, as he says, he was starving.

More than fifty colored men hold clerkships in the department at Washington at salaries ranging from \$1000 to \$1600 per

year.
A check for one cent was drawn in New York by the government in favor of an importer who had paid excess of duty to that extent. another was paying-her attention, and that her hand was destined for M. Briare. Per-haps that was why he had taken his sudden

ODD ITEMS.

crime occupied the public mind, of 600,000 copies.

A Chicago woman is attracting considerable attention by appearing on the streets leading a big cat, covered with a rose-plush blanket and wearing a collar on which are little silver bells.

William J. Shankle of Memphis and Miss Emma Hood of Grenada, Miss., went through what they thought was a mock marriage. Now it is claimed that the ceremony is binding. William is willing it should be, but Miss Hood's mother objects. A Fond du Lac, Wis., hen has just hatched out a brood of eighteen chickens. The temperature was 15° below zero on two days toward the end of the period of incubation, and the hen had but little shelter.

On a bill board in the city of Troy, N. Y., is a big poster advising people to take a certain well-known patent medicine, and below it the Y. M. C. A. have carefully stencilled the corollary: "Prepare to meet thy God."

In order to keep in practice an Ishpeming nine plays ball when the snow is two feet deep on the level. The players use snow-snoes and a ball large enough not to get lost in the snow. Very little sliding to bases is indulged in, however.

Albert McFarland of Atlanta, Ill., mailed a letter to himself for the purpose of having

indulged in, however.

Albert McFarland of Atlanta, Ill., mailed a letter to himself for the purpose of having it make a trip around the world. He placed thirty cents postage on it and wrote on the envelope the points it is to touch on its inverse.

we should know each other better."
"Your father told you the truth, mademoiselle. And since I have had the pleasure of seeing you".
Paule interrupted him.
"Pay me no insipid compliments."
The suitor stood still with mouth wide The surfor stood state that a condition open.
"But"
"It would be labor lest."
"Yet"
"My father did wrong in not repeating to you what I told him."
"Which is it hat I will never marry a husband whom I do not love."
"But I really hope," stammered the discomilized lover.

appeared so smilling and gracious,"

"And why?" cried the father, beside himself. "On what pretext?"

"On the pretext that she will never love me, that her heart is engaged already."

"The little wretch! And did you prom-

tell you curright in order that you may waste no time with me."

The astounded Ernest stammered:

"It is honest, truly. But I was far from expecting, permit me to tell you."

"So far no great harm has been done. The misunderstanding will have cost you only a fortnight's ennut."

"A fortnight which I shall never forget, behave me."

"But you must forget it."

"How can i? It is cruel, very cruel! And if I love you already?"

"You will cease to love me."

"You say that with great tranquility."

"It is impossible that you should love me seriously after only a fortnight's acquaintance."

"You promise me?"
"You promise me?"
"Nevertheless."
"You must swear it."
"Thus you leave me no hope?"
"None."
"I was far from expecting"
"Here comes my father. Is it agreed?"
"I cannot decide so suddenly. Give me time to recover myself."
"Oh! I will love you so much!"
"If I consent to love you no more?"
"Yes."
"That is a weer declaration."

"If I consent to love you no more?"
"Yes."
"Inat is a queer declaration."
"Swear it! You can have my friendship only at this price."
And the young girl hurried away, leaving Ernest Eriare nonplussed. All his charms, all his attentions, had ended in this result. He was turious. She loved another. Whom? Who was the wretch? M. Drouet, smiling. took him by the arm.
"Well! my compliments. I believe things are not going badly."

engraved. "Nemo, the hermt, 1804." The heal keeper of the garden says he has no doubt of the bird's great age.

Macon has an old blind woman who imagines and maintains that she can see by shaking a piece of tin in the direction of objects she wants to look at. She has a fragment of old tin roofing which she always carries, and thus sees. People whe know her say that she can readily recognize her neighbors by shaking this piece of thin in their faces.

Of thin in their faces.

The she was adjuded insune by an indignapolis jury. When she was taken to the avidum the attendants found concealed in her clothing government bonds announting to \$3000, a receipt from the Cincinnatisafety Deposit Company for \$2250, and several hundred dollars in eash.

Colonel Osborn and William Rodman, extra the shadow of the Register, and city and father suffers of the Register, and city addition of the Register, and city addition of the Register, and city and the shadow of the Register, and city addition of the Register, and city and shadow of the Register, and city addition of the Register, and city and shadow of the Register, and city and shadow of the Register, and city and the shadow of the shadow of the city of the Register, and the shadow of the shadow of the city of the shadow o

envelope the points it is to touch on its journey.

"Moonlight Hummers" is the name of a young men's club at Avoca, i.a., having for its object total restriction from escort duty to the young ladies under a penalty of a fifty-cent fine. It brought out the "Angel Brigade" on the part of the young ladies, with similar object and similar penalty.

At Bridgeton, N. J., Nettie Fogg, the fifteen-year-old daughter of William Fogg of Shiloh, died Tuesday. For a year and a haif her life has been a continual fast; she became melancholy over the separation from a friend, and seemed unable to, eat, virtually starving herself to death.

The Omaha World, a new three-cent newspaper in that city, where heretofore a nickel had been the smallest coin, imported 25,000 cents from the Chicago sub-treas, ury, and put them into circulation that there might be no trouble in making change. the doorway of the cottage, proke forth biuntly:

"Are you willing, Monsieur Briare, that we should come to a little understanding?"

The young men gave a sudden start, let his eye-giass fall and looked at her whom he already considered his betrothed.

"Why," he stammered greatly perplexed, "I ask nothing better."

And he waited, not knowing what Mademoiselle Drouet was coming at.

"My father has told me, monsieur," exclaimed the young girl, resolutely, "that you presented yourself to me with the intention of asking my hand some day, when we should know each other better."

"Your father told you the truth, made-

comfited lover.

"An that my heart is already engaged," the young girl concluded frankly.

Ernest Briare underwent a series of shocks. He tried to speak, but, finding no

Pay me no insipid compliments."
The suitor stood still with mouth wide ion.
"But"
"It would be labor lost."
"My father did wrong in not repeating to ou what I told him."
"Which is."
"Which is."
"Which is that I will never marry a husand whom I do not love."
"You' I really hope," stammered the disomfited lover.
"An that my heart is already engaged," he young girl concluded frankly.
Ernest Briare underwent a series of hocks. He tried to speak, but, finding no vords, arose.
"Yes, monsieur." went on Paule, "Ilike ilearly defined situations, and I prefer to eil you outright in order that you may waste no time with me."
The astounded structions, and I prefer to eil you outright in order that you may waste no time with me."
"So far no great harm has been done. The misunderstanding will have cost you only a fortnight's ennul."
"A fortnight which I shall never forget, believe me."
"But you must forget it."
"You say that with great tranquility."
"It is thoses to love me."
"You say that with great tranquility."
"It is prossible that you should olve me seriously after only a fortnight's acquaintance."
"It is frank," murmured the discountenanced lover.
"It is frank," murmured the discountenanced lover.
"Very frank; and if you wish to remain my friend".
"Very frank; and if you wish to remain my friend".
"Very frank; and if you wish to remain my friend".
"Very frank; and if you wish to remain my friend".
"Need the chicago sub-treas ury, and put them into circulation that the misting the not track, and, knowing change, and endeating the misting the moli without k: lling any. The downer, mo'served, saw the proceedings, actively in the engineer's name, and sent him the fattest hen hit the chick for his Sum-deline.

A Harvard professor has made the calculation that if me were really as big as they sometimes feel, there would be rown in the force law, and there would be rown in the fattest hen hit the chick for his

anced lover.
"Very frank; and if you wish to remain my friend" and if you wish to remain my friend" it is my dearest wish, mademoiselle."
"You wil act as if I had said nothing to ou, and on the slightest pretext"
"On the slightest pretext?"
"You will break with my father."

are not going badly."
He turned round abruptly.
"What thinks:"
"Were you not with my daughter?"
"Yes."
"And you seemed to understand each other very well; I could tell by the way in which she speke to you."
Ernest Briane gave a sudden start.
"Ab, yes, we understood each other very well. Do you know what she asked of me?"

me?"
And he led his host a little to one side.
"No," stammered the latter, his smile beginning to vanish.
"she asked me squarely to renounce her."
M. Drouet started.
"What?"
"It was to obtain this promise that she appeared so suiting and gracious."

"The little wretch: And did you promise."
"I have promised nothing yet, but"
"You must not promise anything."
"Yet"
"Nothing, nothing, do you understand?
She ple-ses you, you have told me so."
"Thoroughly. I love her!"
"You love her. And you would renounce "No."
"It is our neighbor."
"Your neighbor?"
"He of whose departure for Tonquin you have told us."
"The sop of that woman?"
"Yes."
"Of that woman who is hiding?"
"Yes."

ner."
"But if I have a preferred rival"
M. Drouet shrugged his shoulders.
"A rival! Do you know who this rival is?"

"Yes."
"Whose name and origin nobody knows."

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Christmas, like every other institution that has come down to us from a remote THE WEEKLY GLOBE is antiquity, has its quaint side, its odd cusnow both the Leading and toms and its popular folk-lore. WASHING-TON IRVING draws, with an evidently affec-Newspaper published in Bos- tionate interest, the picture of an oldcountry houses of England, and to those them that THE WEEKLY who have a taste for the legendary literathose pages of his always enjoyable "Sketch

> This is Christmas eve, and a local belief. common in various parts of the old countries, is that at midnight the cattle in their stalls will be found on their knees, as near vessels fifty years ago. There is some dan to the attitude of prayer as beasts can come. All over the British Isles today the but disasters of this kind have been rare. custom of giving "Christmas boxes" will One hundred ships have been lost to one be practiced. The "Christmas box" is a gratuity from the wealthier to the poorer people. In the rural districts it commonly takes the form of a basket men, although the popular idea of all vessels containing all the raw materials of a good was erroneously taken from what was known tale. dinner, including a little of everything the cities it is apt to take the shape of a nished with tables and seats, and everymoney gratuity to all salaried employes. thing necessary for the men to use in taking The great law firms as a rule double the salaries of their clerks all round for the Christmas week, a very welcome assistance deck, and were as well furnished with table to a very ill-paid class of men. Domestic gear as the smaller vessels. The health of servants are invariably "boxed" in a the men is always a matter of the first imsimilar way. The night of Christmas eve portance. Every man is carefully examis the appointed time, too, for the yule log ceremony, which, as open grates are coming the navy. The ships carry experienced surback to us along with our Queen Anne houses, we may engraft upon our American festivities ere long. But the yule-c'og. as Washington Inving spells it, will never reappear on either side of the Atlantic in its original glory. The great halls of the mediæval barens are about all gone, and the barons themselves are not what they were. The open fireplaces of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were the navy much better than wasting half of cavern-like dimensions, and the fires that used to be lighted in them on Christmas eve, when the yule-log was hauled in by a singing and dancing band of brawny peasants, were of such size that the housewives were always careful to have their chimneys swept clean before the flames were started. The superstition, referred to by IRVING, concerning the lighting of the vulefire of one year with the charred stump of the previous year's yule-log, still lingers in

rustic Britain. An old ballad tells us why: Kindle the Christmas brand, and then Till sonne let it burne. Which quencht then lay it up again

Till Christmas next returne Part must be kept wherewith to teend

The Christmas log next year, And where 'tis safely kept, the fiend Can do no mischief there.

lighting of the yule candles, believed to be Lord RANDOLPH and his colleagues over a variation of a Jewish observance as old as the army and navy estimates, but it is the law of Moses. It was, and still is in reasonable to suspect a larger reason bemany places, customary to keep these yule hind this one. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S name candles, seven in number, lighted the whole is again to the front, and it is rumored that night through till the Christmas sun has he is about ready to co-operate with the risen; evil spirits are thereby said to be GLADSTONE wing of the Liberal party kept away, while if the candles go out from against the ministry. Remembering that any cause before the dawn of day it is taken between Lord RANDOLPH and Mr.

as an omen of ill-luck. Christmas eve begins in the old countries, ferred that a new alliance of the Radical the quaint customs of wassail, and the mid-night "waits," singing their carols under Churchill both working together, is on who never has seen the tenants on his the windows of drowsy listeners. The was- the cards. That Lord SALISBURY regards ail-cup dates doubtless from the pagan his position as critical is shown by the fact practice of pouring libations to the gods. that a further prorogation of Parliament is In many English counties tonight the expected in order to allow of a re-king-tree of the apple orchard will be was formation of the cabinet, and that societies handsomely in his will. Flowers sailed, that is, sprinkled with punch. But Lord HARTINGTON is believed to for the most part the punch-bowl's contents | have been offered the premiership. It is are put to more natural uses, in comforting | well to bear in mind that both Churchill the throats of the merry-makers. In many and Chamberlain have considerable folparts of the European continent they will lowings in the country. If London is solbeat the trees tonight, with the idea of idly Tory it is not of the SALISBURY stripe promoting their fruitfulness. The mistle- of Torvism; it is hyphenated Torvism, or toe bough has a host of legends attached Tory-Democracy, as it is called, and to it. The old Druids first invested it with CHURCHILL is its chief prophet. Birming pump runs dry. sacred meaning in their stone temples, but ham is said to be Unionist, thanks to CHAMit has been appexed to the Christian fes- BERLAIN's efforts, but it cannot be held in tival quite firmly. Its modern function is line for Salisbury's coercion policy a day as a canopy for kissing, the Christmas longer than CHAMBERLAIN is willing. rule being that any lady caught under its There is, in fact, good reason to regard branches can be kissed willy-milly; but CHURCHILL's secession as the first rift in the when the toll is paid one of the white dark cloud that settled down over Ireland berries must be plucked off, and when the last general elections. The

All these and many more quaint customs of the Tories and Unionist Liberals at are revived in different countries with each the last election was but 1,316,327. return of the Christmas season. One idea against 1,238,342 cast for Mr. GLADonly seems to be universal, common to STONE. Another appeal to the coun-

kissing is permitted thereunder.

every country where Christmas is kept at try, with the Democratic end of the Tory all, and it is the best of all-charity. To party under Churchill in revolt, and give, widely, generously, freely, is the one CHAMBERLAIN co-operating with GLAD-THE WEEKLY GIOLE. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1886. give, widely, generously, freely, is the one chamberlain co-operating with Glab-grand inspiration that breathes through all these observances. The yule-log was the face of affairs. Coercion will have to go, biggest of the year, because all the neigh- and home rule will have to come. borhood was expected to come in and enjoy its warmth. The wassail-bowl was huge, because everybody was to be invited to

> them all-charity to man, kindliness to all eral Logan. animate things. Germany gives us the John A. Logan was one

CHANCES FOR SAILORS AND A NAVY.

ready to hang in line.

The improvement in accommodations aboardship of late years ought to encourage men to enter the navy. Formerly the com fort of sailors was considered of little con sequence, although upon their health de pended the safety of a ship. Frequently most of the men were on the sick list from undue exposure. Bullying and abuse would not make sick men well.

Captain R. B. FORBES was the first to meet the contest for a cash premium, and the this emergency. In the ship Paul Jones he regular commission is allowed on each. A had a spacious house built abaft the foremast, with berths, and so arranged that the watches had separate apartments, with doors on each side, so that when she was pleases the club raiser. Now is the time to by the wind there was a lee door to pass begin to form a club, Send for free sample in and out by, sheltered from flying spray. Since then the cabins have also been on deck, built in half poop-decks; stern win-QUAINT THINGS ABOUT CHRISTMAS. dows, quarter-galleries and other heavy or naments have been superseded by strongly built sterns of various designs.

In small vessels, before these changes, the accommodations were very limited and badly ventilated. The forecastles below decks were mere holes; the kids, which contained the men's food, were on the deck fashioned Christmas, as he spent it with at their feet; they sat on their chests, for this in mind when soliciting Squire BRACEBRIDGE at one of the typical they had no seats; held the pannakens, with their tea or coffee, between their knees, and used biscuits for plates, on ture of the season we heartily commend which they cut their meat with knives of

tarry odor. Now, all this has been changed for the better. The smallest vessels have houses on deck, fitted up in better style for the use of seamen than were the cabins of most ger of houses being stove or washed away, that has had her deck houses washed away. Ships of war, it must be said, have always

had excellent accommodations for their of-war there are regular berth decks, fur their meals. In line-of-battle ships the men messed between the guns on the lower ined by a surgeon before he is accepted in geons, the food is of good quality, and cleanliness is carried almost to excess. One of our frigates, with a crew of 400 all told. after an absence of four years, discharged them all in sound health. Not a single death had taken place during her entire

term of service. A poor boy who has no prospect before him but uncertain employment will find his time looking for work. If he is prudent. at the end of twenty years' service, when he will be entitled to a pension, he will find himself comparatively independent and

healthy. With all these favorable conditions i should seem that we could readily man a splendid fleet of war vessels. Such a fleet we need, and such a fleet Secretary WHIT-NEY is taking the right steps to get. Henceforth there should be no difficulty in establishing a splended navy.

CHURCHILL'S RESIGNATION.

The cable despatches foreshadow another ministerial crisis in England, Lord RAN DOLPH CHURCHILL'S retirement from the SALISBURY cabinet has shaken it badly. It Another Christmas eve custom was the is attributed to a disagreement between CHAMBERLAIN there has always existed a Along with the yule-logs and candles sympathetic community of views, it is inlast berry is gone off the bough no more strength of the Salisbury-Harrington

coalition is waning. The aggregate vote

GENERAL LOGAN. One of the most gallant officers in our drink thereof. The sprinkling of the trees civil war, and a figure very conspicuous in Levi P. Morton as a Candidate for embodied the idea that even nature herself our political and civil life for a score of was to be included in the hospitalities. years past, joins the too-numerous ranks of In Norway tomorrow the gable-ends distinguished men who in the year now Many subscriptions will expire with this of the houses will be decorated closing have marched over to join the ssue, and perhaps this is your last paper. with sheaves of corn, a tribute silent majority. The funeral bells whose to the homeless birds of the air. Thus it is mournful tones so recently announced the that every country adds something quaint death of McClellan, Hancock, Tilden, and old to the stock of Christmas customs; HENDRICKS, ARTHUR, and other renowned but the same keynote vibrates through citizens of the republic, now toll for Gen-

Christmas tree and Santa Claus. Scandi- picturesque, interesting figures in the reest, newsiest and cheapest weekly that your navia the yule-log, modern England the cent history of the United States. Born of the gout, and a very pretty toy it is, It first family can procure. It has paid you many | Christmas box, ancient Britain the mistle- poor parents, he worked himself up to one of struck the left foot, and swelled it up to a toe and the holly, and old Judea that mar- the most distinguished positions which it is resemblance to what would be the foot of vellous story of Bethlehem, which gives it possible for the American citizen to attain. all a living purpose and an immortal By his own unaided skill, determination meaning. America absorbs the best and ability he won for himself a place in this complaint, I judged by the size of the all, digests it in ner the hearts of his countrymen which any one foot that it might go down in one month later, higher civilization, and adds to it might envy. Of him it may be said, what and be recognizable to the oldest template forming clubs. You can form a and all-embracing warmth of heart which whatever his limitations may have template forming clubs. You can form a and all-embracing warmth of heart which whatever his limitations may have club easily in your neighborhood, and permanes it year by year a more superb social been—and he had them in common foot. Now, I want to know by what means haps secure one of them. Why not send for institution. Now, gentle reader, this is with every human being - he was it got over there. The disease is not catch-Christmas eve. We are not going to be an honest man. A hard-hitting, straight- ing or contagious, as we know, so it could premature with our good wisbes. The forward, uncompromising fee, he was never not have passed through the pores of the grand Christmas GLOBE appears this after- so much as suspected of personal dishonesty to it, your little son or daughter can get subscribers and earn enough money to buy be time enough. Meantime, start up the subscribers and earn enough money to buy be time enough. Meantime, start up the subscribers and earn enough money to buy be time enough. Meantime, start up the subscribers and enthusiasm he sometimes through the hands of a whipping-master, and is adapted to women whose eyesight or something that he or she has asked you to yule-log, or give the furnace an extra feed- became the advocate of measures started and out of its pains, now waiting for its constitution unfits them for sedentary eming. discharge your charitable duties to by designing men, no part of the ill-gotten others, and have your own stockings gains ever found their way to the pockets

> now the appropriate time to speak at length. Suffice it to say that his death re- but very cordual to everybody, making kindmoves one who might perchance have ness and politeness the science of his life. become the standard-bearer of his party two years hence, or who would at least

Mr. BLAINE should avoid the gout and stick to rheumatism plain. Gout savors of aristocracy. Rheumatism is of the people, for the people and by the people. No man was ever elected president who went in for

The CAMPBELL jury disagreed, and no wonder. The evidence was too positive on both sides. The general impression, however, is that Lord Colin is a bad egg, and has got all the satisfaction he is entitled to.

LEVI P. MORTON seems to be ahead in the there, it will be for the same reason that he went as minister to Paris. He is one of the went as minister to Paris. statesmen who pay as they go, C. O. D.

About \$1,500,000 in gold is on its way to this country from England on one steamer. Yet the croakers will go on repeating that old fiction about silver coinage driving all the gold out of the United States.

Apropos of Queen Victoria's jubilee year, the English papers are publishing portraits of her in her girlish days. She was quite a fair-looking maiden if the photographers didn't flatter her.

The Tocsin of Philadelphia growls at Master Workman PowderLy's "princely salary of \$5000 a year." The laborer is worthy of his hire, and Powderly is a hard-worked man. "An invisible vampire" is the Pali Mall

Irish estates, though he draws \$200,000 a year out of them. The late MARSHALL P. WILDER remem-

and fruits never had a more ardent lover. Governor HILL of New York has not yet had his attack of rheumatism. Neither has Senator Allison of Iowa, nor Senator

Sherman of Ohio. Hurry up, gentlemen!

And now the oleo makers want a stamp on milk. This is intended as a slap at the farmers who never miss the milk till the Mr. POWDERLY's advice to the knights

to hold aloof for the present from politics and to give the Anarchists no countenance is good advice. CHAMBERLAIN of Birmingham is once

more looked to as a man who may give a new turn to the political wheel in England. sent the Advertiser a copy of ROBERT BURNS' poems for a Christmas present

Lord Colin Campbell wants that repulsive case of his tried all over again. We hope not.

TOWNSEND'S LETTER

these observances. The yule log was the face of affairs. Coercion will have to go. Soliloquizing on the Gout's Eccentricities.

United States Senator.

Discussion of Conkling, Evarts and Other New York Men.

NEW YORK, December 23.-I remember to have read in one of the poets that all ages have their toys, and that prayer-books a week my toys have been my feet, as I have been laid up in bed with an attack of the statue of freedom, had that foot not been covered by the artist to keep the gout out of it. Having some familiarity with little brother on the right, which has a red | ployment,

stands when might excellented have been provided by the control of the personal property of the personal provided by the control of the personal property of the personal provided by the personal property of the personal provided by the personal property of the personal provided by the personal p

gress even as a member from his own district.

Turning now to Mr. Warner Miller. He had no sconer got to the Senate than he began to be apprehensive that he couldn't go back again; this is a disease of feeble minds. He therefore began to turn and twist and see if he couldn't make a Miller faction in a State which already had too many factions. In the State convention which nominated Ira Davenport for governor against David Hill, I watched the course of this Senator Miller with astonishment. He was trimming by the eccentric between both the pronounced elements, and really he gave himself away to that very element in which he had no friends. At the present time

the present time

Tom Platt is Working senatorial race in New York. If he gets against him with all his might. Platt is the State of New York. Nimble, trying to get even and therefore never getting ahead and more willing to spend money for reand more willing to spend money for revenge than for his own moral or public promotion. Such men have to be, and this is one of them. The dragging of Mr. Blaine's name into this fight is purely gratuitous, although what has been said does shed some light upon the singular performance of the New York State Committee in the last presidential campaign. It seems that Miller, though he owes his senatorship to the Blaine people of New York, has been endeavoring to distinguish himself as a great man, and even supposes that the American people were carrying to him in their noddles, and would at the last nominating convention give him the presidential chance. This reminds me of nothing so much as Guiteau asking for the unssion to France or the consulship to Frankfort. In point of fact it is snother evidence of the weakness of the Republican organization and of its faral love of money that it considers anybody for the Senate at this time, except men of public parts, debaters, organizers, clairvoyants, folks who see what the public demand, and what should be conceded to them. But I fear that the election of Mr. Evarts to the Senate the last time is a disadvantage to men of intellect now. Mr. Evarts went to the Senate too late. He always had a happy faculty for self-esteem, and nothing offends a politician anywhere like this. When the Gascon Bernadotte, about the time of the Saxon army claiming a victory, Napoleon discharged him, and in another address venge than for his own moral or public pro-

a liberal heart and a liberal hend and a frank and sincere manner. This is Levi P. Morton. I spent a part of an evening with Levi P. Morton some years ago when under the tutelage of a city politician, named Hess, he was making a run for Congress and had just been elected. You hear of these city leaders selling out to this man or that at an election. Nobody was ever accused of selling out to Levi P. Morton, and why? Because Mr. Morton does not go into politics with one pocket full of pennies and the other pocket full of pennies and the other pocket full of silver. He knows that these contests cost money and the time of men. He knows that he as a wealthy man has never done his duty to the poor, nor gone next them. He therefore, when he undertakes his campaign, meets the wishes of the men who run it for him, and they serve him with loyalty. Along will come your parvenu, who has no sort of public record, wishing to run for Congress as a means of literary distinction. Anybody will sell him out and nobody bities him. Of course the patronage which Senator Miller enjoys, Evarts giving himself no trouble with patronage, attaches to the former some persons who have got office through him and some who have expectations. I think Miller has been a reasonably good senator, but he has made no impression, and if he has got any of Evarts' self-glovy, he is putting it upon the slenderest kind of popular strength. I venture to sav that there are many men worth over \$100,000 anicee in the United States who have never heard that New York had a senator named Miller. George Alfred Townsend.

HOW TO MAKE FRENCH CANDY.

A NEW ART FOR WOMEN.

BY CATHARINE OWEN.

(Author or "Ten Dollars Enough." It seems to me that the making of French

by designing men, no part of the ill-gotten gains ever found their way to the pockets of John A. Logan. We take special pleasure in paying this tribute to a political opponent whom we have frequently been called upon to oppose to the utmost of our ability.

Of the results of the death of General Logan, to the Republican party, it is not

Man of Proud Temperament,
but very cordual to everybody, making kindness and politeness the science of his life.
Though he appears not to have been a man of much preparation or high parentage, the elements were mingled sweetly in him, and thus he has succeeded in business, in politics and in social life without much strain. One

LEMON CREAMS.—Grate the rind of a lemon, mix with it a tablespoonful of the firm cream with enough lemon juice to make it pleasantly acid, work it back into a stiff paste with confectioners' sugar, make little pieces of this into balls, which dip into the melted cream just as described for walnuts. Dip either of them twice, if not well covered the first time.

Pink candies are colored with cochineal, yellow with saffron, brown with caramel, and beautiful tints are produced by combinations of pink and yellow, pink and brown, yellow and brown, etc.

The "graining" condition of boiled sugar alluded to can be entirely avoided by using a saltspoonful of cream of tartar to a quart of sugar, but the candy is not so creamy and much harder to work. It is worth while, therefore, to run the risk of having to boil it twice.

REALISTIC PICTURES.

A Bullet-Pierced Cauvas Painted on the Battle Field. Claude Monet is a French artist of the im ressionist school, and if his pictures are not true to nature, and at the same time the highly incoherent, it is not through any fault of his. He has been painting the autumn tempest from nature, his easel being firmly lashed to a rock on the Brittany coast. and himself attired in a complete suit of fishermen's oilskins. His "medium" is suposed to be oil, though how he escaped painting in water-colors, under the circum

painting in water-colors, under the circumstances, it is not easy to explain.

His true sphere of action evidently lies at the court of the Prince of Montenegro, who once insisted on a frightened artist painting a battle scene on the field of battle itself. The result was realistic in the extreme, the canvas being pierced with several genuine bullet holes. The artist escaped without anything but a severe fright, and the picture thus obtained forms one of the treasured art objects in the palace at Cettreasured art objects in the palace at Cet

LILLIPUTIAN RUECKERSDORF.

A Principality Which Consists of Only

Twelve Farms.

The lilliputian principalities of Monaco.
San Marino and Lichtenstein, in the last of which the prince could not fire off his new plaything, a Krupp cannon, without the ball landing on the territory of his neighbors and bringing on a war, are vast kingdoms in comparison with the village of Kueckersdorf. Their territory is counted by square miles and their inhabitants by hundreds, but the populace and aristocracy combined of Rueckersdorf number only fourteen, and its area is computed by square inches, It is situated in the eastern part of on.

Those stand at a street corner or at the entrance to some large shopping is going on to liarn this, and to get almost disgusted with the whole business.

There's that detestable cousin of mine, I must get something for the gitt that isgiven gradgingly because a debt must be paid, or because it is expected of the giver, almost, one might say, demanded.

"I've got to get So-and-so a present," wails another, "what shall it be?" and so on. The lilliputian principalities of Monaco

discon Bernadotte, about the time of the battle of Wagram, having been whith the village of the battle of Wagram, having been whith the village of the Saxon army claiming a victory. Nanotime of the Saxon of the Saxon army claiming a victory. Nanotime of the Saxon army claiming a victory of the Saxon army claiming avictory of the Saxon army claiming avictory of the Saxon army claiming avictory of the Saxon army claiming army claiming avictory of the Saxon army claiming army claiming army claiming avictory of the Saxon army claiming army claiming avictory of the Saxon army claiming army claiming avictory of the Saxon army claiming army claimi

CUT THIS OUT.

Larger Commissions to Agents.

Something Worth Working For.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS. 200 GIVER AW

Agent who solicits subscriptions to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. which is larger, when the generous offer of 14 months to each subscriber is considered, than is given by any newspaper in the United States, THE WEEKLY GLOBE

WILL GIVE A STILL LARGER COMMISSION.

ist OFFER. \$100 will be given to the Agent sending the Largest Number of yearly Subscriptions between now and February 1, 1887. On this offer each contest ant is allowed to deduct the regular cash commission on each subscriber before

2d OFFER. \$50 will be given to the Agent sending the next to the Largest Number of yearly Subscribers between now and February 1, 1887. On this offer each contestant is allowed to deduct the regular cash commission on each subscriber before sending in his name.

ing or contagious, as we know, so it could not have passed through the pores of the skin. This little conundrum has interested me for hours—to see that big, blasted foot make it to perfection, but far less and the second meaning of the second 4th OFFER. \$13 will be given to the Agent whose list of yearly subscriptions canks Fourth in Number, and is sent between now and February 1, 1887. On this offer each contestant is allowed to deduct the regular cash commission on each

subscriber before sending in his name. POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

If any agent's club does not expire until after Februa.y 1, 1887, he should get the subscriber to renew before that date, and in that way make them court on his list for the premium. It will make no difference to the subscriber when he renews, because the fourteen months will not egin to run until his last year's subscription has expired.

Agents may send in names as fast as they procure them, one or more at a time, and they will be credited with the names as sent. Only state every time that you are a contestant for the above. Agents must send cash with each order, else the right to count the name or names then as

Every one, subscriber or not a subscriber, can compate, by sending for free sample copies and cir alar giving regular cash commission. The sending of a renewal will count the same as the sending

Begin now, as the harvest season for newspaper subscriptions is close at hand, and you must surry while the sun shines. If you will get subscribers for THE WEEKLY GLOBE you will get a

express a desire. From this list it will be easy to choose something when the holiday season comes around again, which will be sure to please your friend, not only because it is a glif from you, but also because it fils "a long-felt want," as the advertisements are the proof to the of the post taking and meaning the season comes are the season contained. sure to please your friend, not only because it it is a gift from you, but also because it fills "a long-felt want," as the advertisements say. One of the most tedious and unsatisfactory things about Xmas shopping is contessedly the zoing about from shop to shop in the bope of seeing something which will "do" for this, that or the other person; by the method proposed above, this will all be done away with, to the great relief of shoppers and shopkeepers, for to the latter the people who don't know exactly what they do want are a terror. This same useful little book may contain also hints, plans, and suggestions in regard to the things which are to be made, and the earlier in the season that these can be started the better of course. The summer vacation is a very propitious time for most people, and many a dainty bit of work, which employs half idle fingers on a hetel piazza, appears again at Christmas in a gift as timely as though thought of and selected only three days before. Not strikingly new and original, these suggestions, perhaps you will say, Granted. They are so sensible and so reasonable that they have, of course, occurred to many minds before; but that the vastly overwhelming majority do not think of them or act as if they thought of them, is proved by the rush and hurry which ninety-nine out of a hundred get into at this season; by the people, who complain that they are "so busy just now with Christmas presents." and by the throngs which crowd the streets and shops during the week or ten days befors the holidays.

The next great reform should be in the direction of doing less all around at this season, in cutting down the list of gifts to a number which can be made or selected without wearing one out soul and body. This it is not easy to do, for if one ever feels unselfish, and even lavish of strength and purse, it is at the Christmastide. But there are so many gifts which are made from

A Sense of Duty because we feel that we must, and in repay-

been bestowed upon us. One has but

And we'd waited six months for that suthin'-had And it kem. It was small: It was dream-like and weak; It wore store clothes—that's all

That we knew, so to speak;
But it called itself "Bilson, thought-reader,"
which ain't half a name for its cheek. He could read wot you thought, And he knew wot you did; He could find things untaught,

led by the hand, like a kid. Then I glanced at Bill Nye. And I sez. without pride "You'll excuse us. We've nigh
Onto nothin' to hide;
But if some gent will lend us a twenty we'll hide

it whar folks shall decide. It was Bilson's own self He remarked; "I make bold

To advance it, and go twenty better that I'll find Then I passed it to Nye, Who repassed it to me. And we bandaged each eye

Of that Bilson—ez we Softly dropped that coin n his coat pocket, ez the hull crowd around us could see. That was all. He'd one hand We could not understand Why that minnit Nye sloped,

For we knew we'd the dead thing on Bilson—even more than we dreamed of or hoped. For he stood thar in doubt, With his 'and to his head; Then he turned, and lit out Through the door where Nye fied;
Draggin' me and the rest of us arter, while we larfea till we thought we was dead.

THE POWER OF LOVE.

Mr. Beecher on the Humanity of Christ.

There are Theologians of the Cradle Who Sing to the Children.

Some Examples of the Methods of the Master's Teaching.

NEW YORK, December 26.-Mr. Beecher did not announce any single text this morning. Opening the Bible, he said: I shall true of the Evangelists, where the three to pass, as he said these things, a certain woman lifted up her voice and said the said these things, a certain woman lifted up her voice and said the speak to you from the scene recorded in three of the Evangelists, where the three woman lifted up her voice and said unto Him, Blessed is the womb that bare Thee, and the breast that Thou has sucked." And He said, "Yea, rather blessed are they that

hear the Word of God and keep it."
"While He had talked to the people and the multitude sat about Him, behold there came to Him His mother and His brothers and could not come at Him for the press, And standing without desiring to speak unto Him calling Him. And then one said unto Him behold Thy mother and Thy brethren stand without seeking for Thee and desiring to see and to speak with Thee. But He answered and said unto him that told him: Who is my mother? Who are my brethren? And He looked round about on them which sat about Him and stretched forth His ands toward the disciples, and said: Betold my mother and my brethren; they are these which hear the word of God and do it. For whichever shall do the will of God, my Father, which is in heaven, the same is my brother and my sister and my nother."

about her. There is no evidence that she had any particular spiritual opening and insight.

There is no evidence that she was appreciative of the qualities that were in her own son and that have made His name the name above all others on earth. It is recorded in Mark: "And the multitude cometh together again so that they could not so much as eat bread; and when His kinsmen heard of it they went out to lay hold on Him; for they said He is beside himself. He is crazy," Now it does not redound very much to their spiritual insight, but alleviates somewhat the blame that we naturally would put upon them, that they had come not to interrupt Him, but to save him. To them it seemed as if the man was beside himself; exposing himself to ridicule, to danger, too, from the rulers and from the political officers of the country. "Let us have Him hanged; let us take care of Him." There was a mingling of kindness in it, but low thoughtedness predominated. They did not appreciate him at all. Now, the crowd when they were surrounding him, one said to another, "That is His mother and those are His brethren, her cuildren, and they want to see Him." They would have been to have said some kind thing, and how unlike Him.

For here was one of these chances which He seldom neglected, here was one of those

For here was one of these chances which He seldom neglected, born For here was one of these chances which He seldom neglected, here was one of those openings through which He had the power of bringing the lower forms of life into connection with the higher and developed spiritual forms of life. "Who is my mother?" It was not necessary that that should have been said either querulously or rebukingly. When they interrupted His discourse and some one said that His mother and His brethren were outside wishing to say something to him, "Who is my mother; who are my brethren?" And then comes in also a very characteristic passage, showing the habit of Christ - personal habit. It is very evident that He

Talked a Great Deal by Posture, by attitude, by looks. For everywhere, up and down through the Evangelists, we find particularly the recognition of the force of the eye. "And He looked around about." It is not He looked on the folks. The whole action is there. "He looked around about

It is not He looked on the folks. The whole action is there. "He looked around about on them which sat about Him and stretched forth His hands towards His disciples, and said, behold my mother and my brethren; for whoseever shall do the will of God my Father which is in heaven the same is my brother and my sizer and my mother."

Ye may believe with this deeper and more inward interpretation that this apparent rebuke was not a real rebuke to the mother. She had manifested a higher appreciation of the relationship between her and Him, a relationship to which she had not yet risen. It was out of just such occasions that Christ sought to flash in upon men the higher spiritual truths. We have got to study Christ as one who is meditating constantly in His instructions between man and matter, and seeing it all and the physical and embodied world, and attempting to instruct the lower by an insight into the higher, sometimes carrying the physical development of life up in a sort of mystic way, in order that men might reach from the practical to the higher practical and suritual.

And this is a characteristic very largely of

His ministry. Both worlds were perpetually before Him. We are not to figure to ourselves a sort of provincial distinction between the two worlds in Him. There are two words before every one of us. No parent now undertakes to instruct his child in things not yet appreciable to the child's mind, but are perfectly familiar to the parent's mind; but standing on that half-way between two worlds, the child's lower thought with the father's higher thought; and, incidentally, the operation of every one's mind is this: "How shall I represent this now to this little child?"

And something must be selected from its little pleasures, experiences, various amusements, and the higher truth, although an earthly one, must be likened parabotically to some lower one. It is the law of media-rion between the lower and higher in the mind. And in Christ it was larger. He stood as between the under and the upper. He met human nature half way, as it were, in its ascent from its physical crigm to its spiritual and final condition. And the very mystic element in Christ's teaching, the very straugeness and apparent disconnection, the origin of thoughts that had no

which they are coming in the land of im-In a general way, therefore, this language of Christ is but a repetition, but in another form of that which John said of Him in the opening chapter of his memorable gospel; "He was in the world, the world was made by Him, the world knew Him not." He came to His own, His own received Him not. Mother and brethren did not received Him not know Him. "But as many received Him not know Him. "But as many received Him not know Him. "But as many received Him not his name." This relationship is further explained. "Which were born not of blood, nor of the will of man, but of God." It is the bigher kinship of the soal. Ohrist did not set aside true relationships, but He opened up a far higher view, with which these were in analogy. And doubtless t was about in that realm of thinking that Christ felt, when locking in that moment of inspiration upon his mother, He had not despise them nor set them aside, but merely said the relationship does not exist; they do not perceive it; and no man can be my brother and no woman my mother that does not enter into that which makes me what I am.

In the truest and highest sense then, not until men rise into those qualities which constitute God can they be said to understand God. No man can come to a knowledge of God until he is in the possession in himself of those tastes and those emotions which, small in us, are large enough for interpretation and large enough for the greatness and the reason of God as spiritual being. Not that it foldis all our desires and all our and the feet of November 8, 1881. He there said:

The labor of years in the pete one in the many in my migrate in detections of my mentoris aving been destroyed by fire, tremains to recommence the edious work in tention of publishing anything during my lifetime, but desire to leave, for the use of my children, my own anything during my lifetime, but desire to leave, for the use of my children may preserve the sand representations of which I have been the student of the greatness of the country in the possession in himself of mortality.

Many Plantations Uncultivated.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., December 22.—Several negro families from South Carolina passed through this place yesterday, and will lecate in Drew. Chicot. Disha and other counties in the southern portion of Arkansas. They came from Aiken and Barnwell counties, South Carolina, and that State, alleging that the cotton crop was virtually a failure the past season, that the price of the staple was lower than ever before, and the landlords under the law absorbed the proceeds of the black labor. They also allege that they had no political rights, being to all intents and purposes disfranchised. Under these circumstances emigration was a matter of necessity, if not of choice, Large numbers will leave Appleton, Elackville and other points in South Carolina within the next six weeks bound for Arkansas.

The emigration is borrollative makes are effort to improve their condition by repealing obnoxious laws and enacting lexistic into protect them, these people say that hundreds of South Carolina malantations will remain uncultivated for the lack of colored labor.

QUEEN VICTORIA SATISFIED

With the Amendments of the Canadina Fisheries Act-Purchase of Bait and Lee Forbidden.

Ortawa, Ont., December 24.—The government yesterday received notice that her majesty had assented to the amendment to the Canadina fisheries at passed at the last session, and which was reserved by the Government deal with the canadian cristers; commenced seizing American fishing vessels for purchasing bait and ice, the Government was a factor of the lack of colored labor.

Ortawa, Ont., December 24.—The government yesterday received notice that her was said to be a said to him that the was sure that, it land done that he would stand by me against "all concessions and the land of the provide the produ

ciently cover such cases, masmuch as it The scen did not provide the penalty of confiscation. Prosecutions have, therefore, been made under the customs act for infringement of customs regulations, in cases of neglect to enter and similar offences and fines imposed.

enter and similar offences and fines imposed.

Last session Minister Foster introduced, and had passed, an act to amend the isheries act, in which it is provided it shall not be legal for fishing vessels, for enter Canadian ports for any other furposes than those expressly stipulated in the treaty of 181s; that is, "for shelter, for repairs, for obtaining food or for obtaining water." This act was intended to provide the penalty of confiscation for purchasing bait or ice, and will give the Canadian government much more freedom of action in dealing with trespassing fishing vessels. This is the act to which notice of assent was received today.

DIED ON HIS TRAIN.

M'CLELLAN'S OWN STORY.

A Reply to Criticisms and Misrepresentations.

President Lincoln's Visit to the Army of the Petemac.

Affecting Scenes When the General Left His Men.

The opening pages are devoted to a biographical sketch of the deceased, and are and to enable them to interpret that to

(The Sanitarian for December.)
Many chemicals have been used from time to time to render ball dresses and other textile fabrics incombustible, but one of the most efficacious and least expensive is tungstate of soda, which may be most starch for dressing. Add one part of the tungstate to three parts of good dry starch, tungstate to three parts of good dry starch, and use the starch in the ordinary way. For fabrics which do not require starching dissolve one pound of tungstate of soda in two gallons of water, well saturate the fabric in the solution and let it dry.

It will not change the most delicate colors or affect the quality of the fabric in any way, and ironing will not in the least interfere with the efficacy of the process. Muslins or silks so treated may be held in the flame of a candle or gas without catching fire, so that although the portion in contact with the flame by continuance may be charred or even destroyed, there is no danger of spreading the combustion.

Smothered by Coal Cas. NEW YORK, December 24.-Captain native of Hackettstown, N. J., where he Peter E. Lefevre, superintendent of the formerly held an important position on the Savannah line of steamers, was smothered His remains will be taken to New Jersey Rochelle last night. His wife was renfer interment.

* Rochelle last night. His wife was rendered unconscious and may not recover. Captain Lefevre was 76 years old.

immediately injects them through a suitably arranged pipe, into the fissures through which the water flows. The paste hardens at once and swells, filling all the interstices of the rock and rendering them water-light

AN OLD STATESMAN.

His Views on the Administration-Civil Service Reform and the Silver and Tariff Agitation.

New YORK, December 19.—General Thomas L. Clingman of North Carolina, one of the leading Democrats of the South, n an interview yesterday said: "There is a great deal of discontent about Which Afterwards Made Him a the action of the President, and to a certain

extent of Congress. The people have been disappointed in not having certain reforms The advance sheets of General George B. McCletlan's own story of the civil war have been received from the New York publishing house of Charles L. Webster & Co. The volume will contain a fine engraving of the distinguished soldier, and is printed in largo, clear type, and finely illustrated. The opening pages are devoted to a biographical sketch of the deceased, and are followed by a brief introduction from his pen, under the date of November 8, 1881. He there said:

The labor of years in the preparation of my menoirs having been destroyed by fire.

clerkships in the departments, we should be told we were ineligible because we had not underzone a civil service examination. If we said we were ready to undergo the examination, we should be told that as we were over 45 years of age we could not be permitted to undergo the examination. In other words, we should be combletely disfrancised by a mere law of Congress in direct violation of the Constitution.

"If Thaddeus Stevens and his friends at the close of the war had adopted this view, no amendments to the Constitution, such as they carried into effect, would have been necessary, as they might have disfrancised all the rebels by the mere act of Congress.

"Again, by the terms of the Constitution, the President has a right to appoint any one eligible to office as a citizen of the United States. The Senate may decline to confirm, but Congress has no right to deny him the right to select according to his own judgment. The civil service law is as palpaole a violation of the Constitution as any that could be framed. It was in fact the mere trick of the Republican party to keep their men in office in the event that they should be defeated in the presidential contest. I have always been astonished that Mr. Pendleton and other Democrats were so shallow minded that they did not

See Through the Trick.

the man receiving them as gold. In speaking of Wall street I wish it understood that I refer merely to the speculators who operate there, and not to the honest business people of the country, who desire a stable currency and steady prosperity. The buzzard would no doubted the stable currency and steady prosperity. The buzzard would no doubted grand more should be considered that the watches had just be allowed a stable currency and steady prosperity. The buzzard would no doubted grand more should be considered and provided an expansion, the stable of stable in the fore-castle. I fancied that the watches had just be allowed and the stable of the country, the popple of the stable of the country.

The last question is mene taxes. It is should not like to see them have power to be stated that the country. If we had a broad coin basis, represented by certificates, it would be shires of the country.

The last question is well a treet as the subject of the country.

The last question is well a treet as the country.

The safe question is the currency so as to derange the besides that the watches, it would be shires of the country.

The last question is the currency and seed of the country.

The last question is the currency and seed of the country.

The safe question is the currency of the street of the subject. People dead to extrain the should be compelled to pay, it may fairly be said that for every dollar that goes into the treasury the people lose three or four in turiff taxes laid on the meressaries to life. Some of the duties and manufacturing bosses. If the tariff that any we are the country that people lose three or four in turiff taxes laid on the meressaries to life. Some of the duties and manufacturing bosses. If the tariff that any we are the country that people lose three or four in turiff taxes laid on the meressaries to life. Some of the duties are the provided and the should be compelled to pay. It may leave the laborate the people would people would people the povernment at all, but merely less and th

ported. A better tariff than any we are likely to have would be to allow each may to import what he pleased and to oay the government in proportion to its value.

"I admit that wise discriminating duties of discriminating duties are made against the one cessaries of life, and fall most heavily on what the laboring classes use. Congress or ought undoubtedly to reduce all prohibitory taxes so as to encourage importers for the benefit of the government, and at the same time relieve the people of a portion of what they have to pay. A tariff could be so arranged as to innose lighter burdens on the people, and at the same time enable us to repeal what Themsa Jefferson on the beople, and at the same time enable us to repeal what Themsa Jefferson on the beapt who have shown themselves a gallon and repeal all other internal revenue.' Congress ought at once to reduce the duties on whits again and repeal all other internal revenue, and the same time enable us to repeal what Themsa Jefferson interface who have shown themselves so one that time the heavy whiskey dealers who have shown themselves so commend, and the liemocratic members of congress would carry out such a policy as I have indicated the party would be strong enough easily to carry the next election.

White reference to civil service matters, it congress would carry out such a policy as I have indicated his officers not to interface with the coloring the men who is the men who is the coloring the men who is the men who is the men who is the coloring the men who is the men who is the coloring the men who is the coloring the men who is the men wh

Savannah line of steamers, was smothered to death by coal gas at his residence in New Rochelle last night. His wife was rendered unconscious and may not recover. Captain Lefevre was 76 years old.

An Ingenious Invention.

L. Tietjens of Strassfurt, Germany, has patented an ingenious method of damming back the flow of water in shafts. It is an application of the well-known fact that certain salts materially increase their volume by the absorption of water and by crystallizing as they harden. To accomplish this, the inventor takes calcined soda, anhydrous alum, kieserite, er exychloride and a desire to relieve human suffering it will send free of charge to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 140 Power's block, Bochester, N. Y.

A Box Which Caused His Crew to Mutiny.

A Little Smuggling Enterprise Through Which the Cook Got a Start

Successful Merchant.

"I got my start in business by helping a

smuggler to save the goods he was trying to smuggle, and I don't think I did any wrong by it," said a ship chandler of this city to a group of sea captains who had assembled store one afternoon recently. The surprise which this announcement bad provoked gave place to expressions of curiosity on the part of the assembled captains, and the chandler proceeded to explain his innocent connection with the smuggling industry. connection with the smusgling industry.

"When I was about 19 years old," said the chandler, "I went to sea. I shipped as cook on an American bark which finally landed me in Liverpool, where I was paid off. After i got rid of my wages I looked about for another ship. I found a berth as cook on an American bark of 600 tons, which was bound for Savannah. The captain was a quiet sort of man, with small black eyes, each of which looked as if it was trying to keep what it was doing from the other. The day before the bark sailed a long, narrow box came on board, and the captain had it stowed away carefully in his state-room. The box looked as though it might contain a coffin. I made up my mind that there was a body inside, but as I wasn't superstitious my-self I didn't pay much attention to the matter at the time. The crew looked like tough men. They were hard cases as a rule, but they seemed willing enough to do their work—all except two. These were a big, brawny Irishman we called Tublin Mike' and a wiry. Spinish-looking chap named to hard, and were advising them to stand up

by saying that it contained diamonds and silks."

"We'll make sure of that, captam,' said Mike, who started toward the cabin door with Tony.

"The captain drew his revolver and pointed it at Mike, who stopped. So did Tony.

"That box contains the body of my sister. It must not be touched. If you want to live get into the boat! cried the captain.

"Mike, followed by Fony, climbed down into the smaller of the two boats. Then six of the men, the steward and the two mates, tumbled into the larger boat. The captain was about to follow, when the boat pushed off from the side. Then the captain told me and the only remaining sailor to get into the smaller boat, into which he followed us. We had just pushed away when the bark gave a plunge forward.

Swamped by the Sinking of the Vessel. We could see the land about twenty miles to leeward. I noticed that the captain didn't seem pleased at being in the smaller didn't seem pleased at being in the smaller boat along with Mike and Tony. I thought that he was going to hail the big boat and have the mate change places with him; but when I looked around I saw that the other boat was making rapidly for the land, and was fast getting beyond hailing distance. I pulled the stroke oar, and just behind me was Tony, who was next to Mike. The captain urged them to pull hard in order to keep as near as possible to the big boat, but the two chaps took it easy, and in an hour the other boat was out of sight. I could hear Tony and Mike whispering to each other in low tones, but I could not make out what they said. The captain in steering the boat moved rather stiffly, as though his clothes didn't set easy on him. I got the idea that he must have something stowed away about him. I had no doubt that the box had contained diamonds and that he had them about him. After we had been about three hours in the boat Tony jumped up, and, pointing astern of the boat, cried: 'Look there!'

"The captain turned around to look and Tony sprang over me. I saw the blade of a stiletto flashing in his hand. Quick as a flash I grappled him, and we both fell in the bottom of the boat. Mike jumped towards us, but before he could do anything the captain had got the stiletto out of Tony's hand. Then he covered Tony with his pistol and made him crawl back to his place behind me. The captain kept his pistol out and made the two mutineers row hard for several hours. We were getting in close to the land when a coasting schooner came along and picked us up. The captain said nothing about the mutiny. Late in the afternoon the schooner landed us in Bermuda, where we found the crew of the other boat. The captain reported the loss of the bark to the American consul, but suid nothing about the mutiny. Nearly all of the crew shipped on vessels then in port. The consul gave me passage on a steamer that sailed for New York a few days afterward. The captain came to see me off, and handed me an order for \$500 on his New York agents. I at first told him that I couldn't take pay for helping him to smuggie diamonds, but he said that there was no law against his taking

Two Iowa Negroes Arrested for the Inhuman Treatment of a Child. DES MOINES, Ia., December 24.-A. Brown and Chloe Robinson, negroes, living near Montezuma, were arrested today for tortur-Montezuma, were arrested today for torturing to death Brown's six-year-old grandson. The boy died last night, and testimony at the inquest indicated that Chloe Robinson had suspended the little one by the heels and belabored him with a rope thirty minutes, for some alleged offence. Subsequently Brown suspended the boy in like manner, and wore out on his frail body half a dozen switches, concluding the castigation by washing him with salt and water.

EVENING HYMN.

'ISir Thomas Browne. The night is come; like to the day Depart not thou, great God, away; Let not my sins, black as the night, The sun makes not the day, but Thee, Thou whose nature cannot sleep, On my temples sentry keep; Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes Whose eyes are open while mine close, While I do rest my soul advance; Make my sleep a holy trance, That I may, my rest being wrought, Awake into some holy thought;

My course, as doth the nimble sun Sleep is a death! oh, make me try By sleeping, what it is to die; And as gently lay my head On my grave, as now my bed. However I rest, great God, let me Awake again, at least with Thee; And thus assured, behold, I lie Securely, or to wake, or die. These are my drowsy days; in vain Sleep again, but wake forever!

And with active vigor run

(Somerville Journal.)

The study of hand-writing as an indication of character is very interesting. The "Penciller" has written twice to Jay Gould to say that he would take pleasure in examining scientifically Mr. Gould's signature at the end of a \$1000 check, but he has received no reply. Can Mr. Gould be away?

Improve the good opportunities that are offered you, and you will receive more money for your labor. Hallett & Ca. Portland, Me., will mail you, free, fall information showing how you can make from \$5 to \$25 and upwards a day and live at home wherever you may be located. You home, wherever you may be located. You had better write to them at once. A number have made over \$50 in a day. All is new. Capital not required. Hallett & Co. will start you. Both saxes; all ages. Grand success attends ever worker. Send your address at once and see for yourself.

GAY HEAD INDIANS,

An Industrious, Frugal and Moral People.

Their Success as Sailors, and Their Domestic Arts.

Articles Made from the Products of Their Clay Banks.

Since the terrible disaster which befell the steamship City of Columbus, of the about every one has become quite familiar noble and heroic services at that hour of

peril will never be forgotten.

Gav Head is an incorporated town, situated on the westerly end of the county of Dukes, which embraces the whole of the Island of Martha's Vineyard. This Indian the standard of Martha's Vineyard. This Indian to the Island of Martha's Vineyard. The Island of Martha's village has an area of 2400 acres, which is divided into three peninsulas, Nashaquitsa. nearly severed from the rest of the island by Menemsha pond. At the present time there are nearly 200 Indians at Gay Head, there are hearly gother remnants of Indian and unlike many other remnants of Indian tribes in the Commonwealth, they have for a few years past been gradually increasing in numbers. There are about fifty families, and the people have for a series of years been seeking more profitable sources of inbeen seeking more profitable sources of interesting the profit of the profit isolated situations naturable.

HOPS—The market very little doing and poorly held. We quote: New York, 1886, good, 25@280 (California, 34, 28@24c; low grades, 12½@23c (Canada mail, 95c@2100 W bush; 6-rowed State 886@2c; Western, 65c@50c. PUTATOLS—The demand is good and the mail ket holds up well. ally afforded, and some of them have achieved distinction as efficient mariners of wessels.

| Ket holds up well. We quote: Early Rose, 52@60c % bu; Beautoff Hebron, 58@65c % bu. SEEDS.—The market is firm and demand goo.

The morals, education and marked indications of civilized advancement among them are so striking that they attract the attention of those who chance to visit their occasion. Milet, 90 cost 00; Millet, 90

The state of the s

c@\$1 00. Cranberries—Cape Cod, \$6 00@8 00; country,

with no material change. The market has been firm on Yellow Eyes, which command full quotations.

We quote: Choice bea. Northern hand-picked. \$1 80@1 80 @ bush: do do New York choice hand-picked. \$1 70@1 75; no screened. \$1 80@1 85; medium choice hand-picked. \$1 60@1 65; do choice screened. \$1 25@1 50; yellow eyes, choice. \$1 55@1 60; do fat. \$1 50@1 55: red kidneys. \$1 55@1 60; do fat. \$1 50@1 55: red kidneys. \$1 55@1 60; do fat. \$1 50@1 55: red kidneys. \$1 55@1. CHEESE.—The market for Cheese has been moderately active the past week, and prices are weil held. New York extra creamery is quoted at 13c \$1 5 as an outside price, and there is a good demand for best fall lots of Northern. Sage cheese commands \$13@14c \$1 5. Liverpool quotations, 63s.

We quote: New York extra. \$13c \$1 5; good to choice, \$10@12c \$2 5; common, 76@ 68 \$1 5; Vermont. extra. \$12@13c \$1 5; good to choice, \$10@12c \$2 5; common, 76@ 68 \$1 5; common,

quality.

(D) FEE.—The market for Rio coffee has been unsettled during the past week, and prices have fallen off slightly. Mild coffees have been in moderately fair demand. Mecha is firm and has

call is moderate. Prices continue we name tained.

We quote: Near by and cape, ... @20c % doz; Lastern extras. ... @26c % doz; Arocstock county, ... @26c % doz; New York and Vermont, 24@25c; Western, 16@22c % doz; Provincial, 24 @27c % doz; lee-house, 18@22 % doz; Limed, 1746 % Nege & doz.

**LOURE-There has been a quiet tone to the flour market caring the week, with no material house for 100 to 110 apy line. Fellowing are re-FLOUR.—There has been a quiet tone to the flour market during the week, with no material change to note in any due. Following are receivers' prices for carload lots:

Fine flour, 32 30@......; bbit auserdine, 82 75@ 30; common extras, \$3 25@ 3.0; choice extras, \$3

White, Smith & Co. are large publishe of music, arranged for orchestras, and i of music, arranged for orchestras, and a clude in their list the very latest popular a well as standard music. They hav just issued "Strewing Flowers Waltzes." b Eben H. Bailey, which can be recommented as an always taking composition, 31. I music for the piano, they have severy choice pieces. Selections from Dellinger "Don Cœsar" are given in a potpourri by D. Blake. The opera has pleasing airs, an the arrangement is a popular one, 75 cent "Sweetheart Waltzes." as played at the Casino, New York, are published at 7 cents. The same for the violin are 25 cent A rare work by Lange, "The Water Sprite, is a mazurka of medium difficulty, 60 cent "Twilight" is a delightful and effective reverie by Carl Bohm, 50 cent "Birds of Armenon," G. Bachmann, is at other showy morceau for a parlor concer 50 cents. Still another of like quality the morceau. "Morning Dew," by VPfenffer, 50 cents. Simpler, but of the same general character, is "The Caim Second "Qe Gavotte," will be enjoyed by all player 40 cents.

In vocal music, they issue, in neat be

"Qe Gavotte," will be enjoyed by all player 40 cents.

In vocal music, they issue, in neat by cheap form, "Haydn's Fifth Mass in Cycomplete with Latin and English tex White, Smith & Co.'s edition is the beand cheapest. "Would that I Could Faget," a romance written by Farnie, an composed by Felix Keeton, is standard an brilliant, 35 cents. "Song of the Slunber," J. P. Skelly, is sung in the "The T Soldier," and is one of the best of lacomic songs: 35 cents. Two genss Suppe's opera, "A Trip to Africa." "Oft Rendezvous," and "A Fair Egypt," appear at only 25 cents each.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich will send their celebrated Voltaic Belt at

BERDEEN'S GHOSTS.

A Story Which May Help Out a Christmas Dinner.

CHAPTER L.

THE HERO FEELS BAD AND HAS A SURPRISE ALL IN ONE CHAPTER.

Berdeen was feeling bad. There was no outle with his health. That was all right; he never had any sickness, except a tle asthmatic wheezing at his throat, like a bad note in an organ.

"If it wan't for my pipes," Berdeen used to say, "I should be just as good as a boy. I work hard, and always did; I sleep well, and as for eating I have a cast iron gees-

That was Berdeen's way. He called his stomach his "geester," because it was homely and practical. He liked to show

"I'm a plain man, sir," said he; "made myself and made my property, too, b'gosh! and, if Augustus Bendeen knows himself, he's going to hold on to it, by crikey! No show, no fine flumadiddles for me, sir. Just an ordinary man, who pays his debts

In spite of this Berdeen was feeling bad. He was past 50, hearty and rich. He owned tishermen on the Banks, factories on the Connecticut, hotels in New Hamp-shire, real estate in Dorchester, and had



CAPTAIN MONUTT CALLS.



"No; I knew you were good for such bills, and if you would not pay I could take it out of your salars."
"Exactly, and when my pay stopped my credit failed."

The part of the property of the part of th

Ip to be a young man and was called John. But long before this Jacky's mother had begun to think sorrowfully about him; and at last, when his father began to have illuck and to come home later and later, she use to sit up by the fire waiting for him, and after every one else had gone to ted, and think about Jacky more sadly than ever.

ever.

"Now the only living thing she had to keep her company was a cricket that lived somewhere in the chimney-corner, and whose life she had saved one day from the somewhere in the children collection and whose life she had saved one day from the housemaid's broom. So you can guess how grateful the cricket felt toward her, and how she began by degrees to love the cricket; for people are more ant to love those they have done a kindness to, because that is the sort of thing that brinks out whatever good there is on both sides—d n't you see? So Ja ky's mother and the cricket legan to love one another, and then, to be sure, they began to understand one another, so that the one could not go creak-creak, nor the other sigh and st looking at the fire, but that each knew very well what the oth r meant. Now, Jecky's mother had leen thinking one night that, if sh could only find El-bogres, he might tell her something that would og good. Then the cricket creak-creaked a great many times, and crawled out from a crack in the hearthstone, and turned up at her his little eye, shining like any ruby, only brighter, because nother knew furned up at her his little eye, shining like any ruby, only brighter, because nothing shines like life. And Jacky's mother knew what he meant, and it was this: 'I know where El-ho-gres is to be found, and I can interpret between you, for that tribe never hurt us crickets, because we make music for them after the day's work. They are en-amped now on the eige of the pond, whither they come every autumn to hunt dragon files. They make armor out of the scales of the green and blue ones and fans of their wings.

hunt dragon files. They make armor out of the scales of the green and blue ones and fans of their wings.

"So the next day they went together to the pond, and found everything as the cricket had said. As they went along the crows over the great pine wood kept shouting 'Hrah! h'rah!, which they would not help taking for a sign of good luck, it sounded so cheery. Jacky's mother did not see El-bo-gres, and I am sorry, for if she had. I could have told you how he looked. She heard something like the buzzing of a bee—one of those great, grumpy ones that make their nests in the ground, so all I can say certainly is that he had a bass voice. But she was sure that the cricket had told her the truth about the tribe's coming there, because she saw their nest stretched for the dragon-files from one pickerel-weed to another, and looking just like spiders' webs. Well, the end of it all was, that El-ho-gres did not think anything could be done till something should break the bubble in Jacky's head. It would take a pretty hard knock to do that; but if it were one done then the juice that had been rubued on his palms would begin to work. So Jacky's mother and the cicket went home again not much wiser than they went forth, as people are v.ry apt to do when they ask anybody's advice but their own. For all that, the cricket chirped away more cheerfully than ever that evening, as if he felt sure that something would, was coming to pass.

Creak-creak, creakity-creak!

sure that something would, was coming to pass.

Creak-creak, creakity-creak!
Something's sure to happen next week!
sang the cricket; and though the rogue was wiser than some prophets I know of, and took care not to say just what would happen, yet Jacky's mother knew, as well as if he had said it, that he meant some piece of good luck.

"But the cricket was mistaken, as even the wisest of them, no less than men, sometimes are. One day next week Jacky's father came home and told his wife that he had lost everything he had in the world, and that they must sell the house they lived in and where Jacky was born to pay his delts. Now, see the difference. Jacky's mother had been looking for this, and it had made her sad for a very great while; but, when it came, she looked cheerful and tried to cheer her husband, and they kissed one another and sat holding each other's hand, till they felt happer than they had one another and sat holding each other's hand, till they felt happier than they had for many days, and loved each other as if their hearts would not break after all. But the cricket never once chirped again the

the cricket never once chirped again the whole evening.

"The next day, when Jacky heard the news, it seemed to him just as if some one had hit him a smart rap on the head and something like the very thinnest glassware broken all to pieces within it. And when he came to look at things, there was no longer any border of rainbow about them; but they all seemed very clear and sharp edged, and had a kind of hard look at first. Likewise his palms began to tickle, as if the pain would be a-doing; for the juice of the good-speed-wort began now to work strongly d-speed-wort began now to work strongly

good-speed-wort began now to workstrongly on him.

"Well, you both see how it is going to end, for Uncle Coous likes the old kind of story, such as used to be told him ever so many years go by the side of the wood-fire, and those always had good endings. Jacky set to work with a will, and that always makes a way, yon know. And so, all in good time, he had bought back the house again, and his father and mother lived there with him as happy as could be till they died. And by and by there was another little Jacky, and I hope El-bo-gres got to him first, but I do not know. And every evening what do you think that cricket did? He sat in his crevice, for he was getting pretty old now, and rubbed his foreclaws together and sang: together and sang

Creak, creak, creakity creak, I told you something would happen next week!

"For crickets as well as men are very apt to think that they are always in the right. But the ni est was, that by degrees, whatever Mr. John looked at, (for so we must whatever Mr. John looked at, (for so we must call him now,) began to get a rim to it brighter than ever."

Then Lightfoot, who is getting a little beyond me now and wears a hoop, gave me a kiss and said: "Good night, uncle. You kept up a grave face, but I believe this is a 'goode' stery after all, and you know I don't think they're half so pretty as the others, You used to tell nice, funny ones, that made me laugh. But I'm sure I thank you very much.

But Coppertoes is the critic for me. He made a feint, as if to to turn a somersault, and shouted, "Hurrah! Fust-rate!" He was out of the room so soon that I did not think in time to find fault with him for saying fust.

IMPROMPTUS.

By R. W. Gilder I.

FOR A FAN. Each of us answers to a call; Master or mistress have we all, I belong to lovely Anne; Dost thou not wish thou wert a fan? Thus to be treasured, thus to be prest, Pleasuring thus, and thus caressed?

II. BON VOYAGE. Be kind, blue skies above her. Blow soft, ye winds that blow, And tell her that we love her

Wherever our girl may go. 117. TO A SOUTHERN GIRL.

Sweet rose that bloomed on the red field of Think not too sadly of the dreagful Past!

Are not old foes new friends-not least though last. One whose far home lies 'neath the Northern

IV. INSCRIPTION FOR A CHIMNEY. As sparks of fire To Heaven aspire, So be thy life A heavenward strife; Then 'neath thy pall Not ashes all. But fire whose flame

The Drummer's New Game.

Washington Letter.;
Bovs, I've struck a new game since I say you last, and it is going to be popular, sure enough. Cards are all right in a smoking enough. Cards are all right in a smoking-car with the boys, but what a fellow wants is something that will keep his mind off from the fatigue of travelling and at the same time give him some amusement. Well, when we left Atlanta I ran up against another drummer who knew all about this new game, and we hadn't been at it more than an hour before the whole train of men, women and children were playing it. Now the modus operandi was something like this: The game is to count a thousand points. My friend sat on one side of the car and I on the other. A boy, dog, pow. sheep or horse counted 10, a man 15, a woman 20, a girl 25, and a rat30. A red-headed girl counted 100. We watched out of the car window until we reached Alexandria. Va. His score was 875, and I saw that in ten minutes he was likely to make the 1000. I made 730 and 1 felt pretty certain that I would have to pay for the box of cigars. Well, the train drew into Alexandria, and there were three red-headed girls standing on the platform, and I ran the game out on him right there."

an imaginary banjo, but no stund estaped watched out of the car window until we watched out of the car window until we reached Alexandria. Va. His score was 576, and I saw that in ten minutes he was likely to make the 1000. I made 730 and I felt bretty certain that I would have to pay for the box of cigars. Well, the train free minutes he was for the box of cigars. Well, the train free minutes he was for the box of cigars. Well, the train free minutes he was for the box of cigars. Well, the train free minutes he was for the box of cigars. Well, the train free minutes he was for the box of cigars. Well, the train free minutes he was for the box of cigars. Well, the train free minutes he was for the box of cigars. Well, the train free minutes he was for the box of cigars. Well, the train free minutes he was for the box of cigars. Well, the train free minutes he was for the box of cigars. Well, the train free minutes he was for the box of cigars. Well, the train free minutes he was for the box of cigars. Well, well the train free minutes he was for the box of cigars. Well, well the train free minutes he was for the box of cigars. Well, well the train free minutes he was and I ran the game out on him right there."

**S3000 for a Single Screw.

(Waterville Mail.]

The machine invented by Professor Rogers of Colby, which in serior for minutes he was for the box of cigars and chief the call will make a the cigar will be trained as the bestow upon Linkum.

The machine invented by Professor Rogers of Colby, which in serior for minutes he well and the clapping of the minutes of the usual feet will have been the call will be a limited extent; his peculiar mental organism had its limited on the cigar of the minutes of the usual feet will have been been dealered to the peculiar mental organism had its limited on the cigar of the minutes of the box of the minutes of the box of the minutes of



Aunty Baum had kept Christmas in the old cabin for many years, never leaving it even during the war when both armies made raids upon her, or supplied her with necessaries according to the condition of their commissary stores. Of her eleven children not one remained to comfort her, and Liukum, named when the belief was strong upon her that Massa Linkum was a colored man, an de bess presidende or ebber had, was the only grandchild she could claim out of the many who were supposed to be wandering in that mythical region known as "way up Norf." This young ebony scion of a once numerous family was a mingled joy and terror to the old lady.

She had promised Tilda, her youngest

young ebony scion of a once numerous family was a mingled joy and terror to the old lady.

She had promised Tilda, her youngest daughter, who died when Linkum had reached the investigating age of four years, that the boy should be raised in ole Virginny, an nebber, cum what would, be lowed to go away from his ole mammey. Having promised this, Tilda died in peace, and the old lady lived in a semi-tragic condition.

As the boy grew in years he also grew in wickedness, and his unexpected and original branks made him a favorite with the boys at the Corners, and the subject of many prayers in the experien e meetings of the small community. Like most sinners he bore the sins of many, for every evidore found it an easy matter to cover up his iniquity by charging it to the account of "Aunty Baum's boy."

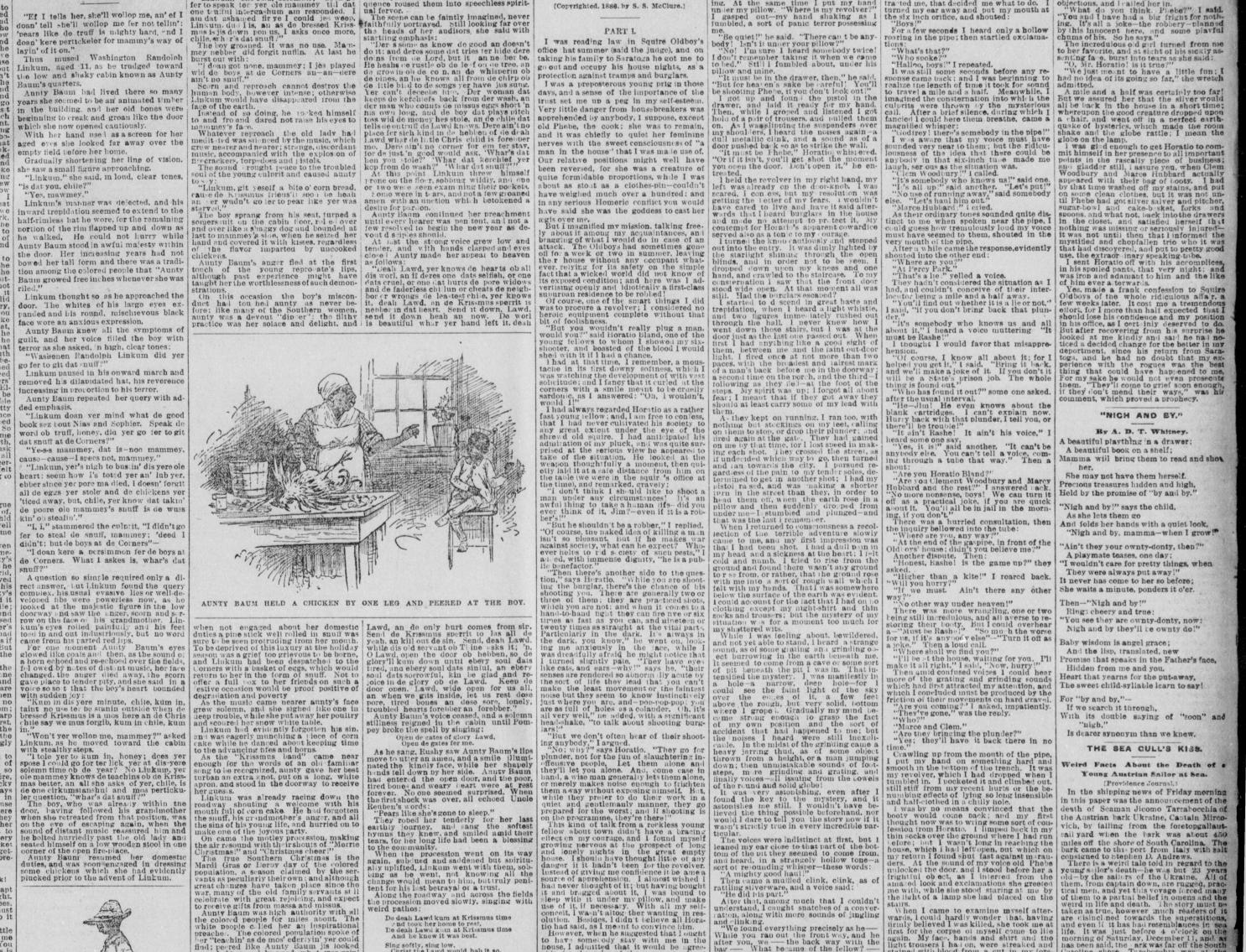
Linkum sat in the chimney corner alternately perspiring and tremiling, the former with heat from the fire when the kettle was singing, and the latter with fear that even now Mawmey might "lay it on." His dread of bunishment was surprising, inasmuch as its effect invariably evaporated before his skin had ceased to tingle, and in ten minutes thereafter the boy was quite sure to be engaged in some mischief more potent than the cause of his recent "wolloping."

His present treatment was so unprece-

His present treatment was so unprecedented that the boy felt perturbed and restles, especially when Aunty Baum began to sing in a quavering falsetto:

De good Lord kum at Krissmus time, Sing, chillon, sing! He kum to save bof me en mine, Sing, chillun, sing!

Linkum shook one foot, keeping time to the air, and his finger moved as if picking an imaginary banjo, but no sound escaped him and no recognition came from his



great changes have taken place since the war, many of the old family servants still celebrate with great rejoicing, and expect to receive gifts from massa and missus.

Aunty Baum was high authority with all the colored people for miles about. The white people called her an inspirational preacher. The colored population scoke of her "teachin' as de mos' ederlyin' yer could find; peered like Aunty Baum jis looked miter hebben an' knowed what was goin' on."

on."

On Sundays her cabin could not ho'd half the worshippers who came to hear her expound the Scriptures, and it was a common thing on a fine Sunday evening to see a large group gathered about the cabin door, while annty, seated just within, with an open Bible on her capacious lap, would preach with a power unknown to the pastors of costly churches. Her followers regarded her as a pro het, and many a white listener marveiled at her rugged eloquence, her rare intuition and knowledge of the Bible. Her fondness for long words sometimes culminated in a sentence worthy of Mrs. Malaprop, but no hearer ever doubted the sincerity of her religious faith.

As the procession came near, awnty drew her tall, well-rounded figure to its utmost height, and called out:

"Krissmus welcome, chillun; Krissmus welcome in de manger. It might a bin wus'n dis old cabin: it might a bin better, but 'twas all de place for de blessed One, so long ago, an' dis ole cabin is all de place dere is for yer to speak His name. Kum in chillun, kum in."

They went in, some in holiday finery, some ragged and forlorn—one and all jubilant, for the cheers which they gave echoed and re-echoed through the modest rooms, and at last stole up the wide chimney and out upon the air. Who knows how ar they went? Who can say where the spirit of good will resis at last when once set froe by kindly human hearts?

Not one of aunty's guests came emptyhanged. The smallest child had some token of Christmas cheer, and the white pine table groaned with its burden.

"De family." whose linen was aunty's special care, remembered her with a generous b-sket of cainties, including the much-coveted snuff.

"Pears like de Krissmuses grows better'n an' better," said the old woman, as she looked about upon her friends; "I'low to hope none of yer has gone'n robbed yerselves."

"Nebber in deworld," said Uncle Pompey Griffin, in a voice like a hoarse frog; "we's On Sundays her cabin could not hold half

hope none of yer has gone'n robbed yerselves."

"Nebber in de world," said Uncle Pompey Griffin, in a voice like a hoarse frog: "we's is eibben "cordin' to de store, not 'cordin' to de feelins; now you jis settle down while my Rushy an Miss Lancy's Merrier get yer Krissmus tea."

Miss Lancy's Maria, or Merrier, as Pompey cailed her, was a smart maid in gay ribbons and fine clothes. Her appointment to office caused some snifts of disdain among the older women, and mu'n delight among the young men, who considered her quite a goddess.

It was a strange thing to see Aunty Baum a guest in her own cabin, but Krissmus fes-

It was a strange thing to see Aunty baum a guest in her own cabin, but Krissmus festivities were sacred to her, and she sank submissively into the arm-chair which the women placed for her.

The prevarations for supper went on amid much shuffling, confusion, laughter and sly jokes, while Linkum, as Aunty baum's boy, was radiantly happy in being pulled about and made much of in a man-

De deah Lawd kum at Krissmus time

Sing softly, sing low. Christ the Lawd would hab it so, Sing softly, sing low, Dat's de way we all mus go. KATE TANNATT WOODS.

A SPARK FROM THE YULE LOC

MINISTERVEN.

AND HEAD PROPERTY AND THE SPEAKING TUBE.

A MINISTERVEN.

A MINI

it and bragged about it, I was bound to sleep with it under my pillow, and make use of it, if necessary. With all my self-conceit, I wasn't altog ther wanting in resolution. Besides, I didn't believe all Horatio had said, as I meant to convince him.

However, when he suggested that I ought to how, some only stay with me in the to have some ody stay with me in the house, I admitted that it would be agreehouse, I admitted that it would be agreeable for the sake of the company, if not necessary for further safety. And when he said he wouldn't mind going out there himself once in a white, if not expected to do any of the shooting, I felt truly obliged to

RATE TANASAT WOODS.

A SPARK FROM THE YULE LOC

By Louisa M. Alesett.

When while leg burna more the hearth, with the work of the special content of the special The Oldboys' house was at Percy Park,

The preparations to contribute a main man man and much shuffling contribute to the control of the package of smill, his conscience ceases to trouble him, and he in wardy congress of the package of smill, his conscience ceases to trouble him, and he in wardy congress of the package of smill, his conscience ceases to trouble him, and he in wardy congress of the package of smill, his conscience ceases to trouble him, and he in wardy congress of the package of smill, his conscience ceases to trouble him, and he in wardy congress of the package of smill, his conscience ceases to trouble him, and he in wardy congress of the package of smill, his conscience ceases to trouble him, and he in wardy congress of the package of smill, his conscience ceases to trouble him, and he in wardy congress of the package of smill, his conscience ceases to trouble him, and he in wardy congress of the package of smill, his conscience ceases to trouble him, and he hasket. Returbs the package of smill, his conscience ceases to trouble him, and he hasket. Returbs the package of smill, his conscience ceases to trouble him, and he hasket. Returbs the him of the package of smill, his conscience ceases to trouble him, and he hasket. Returbs the him of the package of smill, his conscience ceases to the smill him of the package of smill, his conscience ceases of the package of smill him of the care the package of smill him of the package of the package

any glimmer of light from the hall windows and knew that the door was shut.

Then suddenly the noise again; indescribable—impossible to tell just where it was or what it was like. Horatio was breathing hard on his side of the bed; I reached over and shock him.

"There's somebody in the house." I whispered, as soon as he gave signs of washing. At the same time I put my hand under my pillow. "Where is my revolver?" I tumbled, a sort of panic terror possessing me.

"Be quiet!" he said. "There can t be anybody! Isn't it under your pillow?"

"No! I'm sure I heard somebody twice! I don't remember taking it when we came to bed." Still I fumbled about, under his pillow and mine.

"It must be in the drawer, then." he said. "It was still some seconds before any response came back; and I was beginning to railze the length of time it took for sound to travel a mile and a half. Meanwhile, I

lessenge of the state and of the body man should not be a state of the body many and the state of the state o

To Send the Boys to School or Give Them Work.

That is the Question of the Hour.

Most of the Professional Men See Hard Times,

Excepting Young Ministers, Who All Live in Clover.

Lessons Taught by the Lives of Successful Men.

New York, December 25.-A question was recently brought up as to the tools necessary for the achieving of success in metropolitan life, turning more especially on the question of a liberal education, whether it is more desirable or

his bread and butter combined with his desire and his earnest endeavor to succeed and to do his duty? The graduate has more tools in his hands, having a taste for reading and for communing with authors of standard recognition. It goes without argument that, following his tastes and predictions, he will of necessity developinto an all-around successful man more absolutely than his less fortunate companion. But a parent says here, "I have four boys, what shall I do with them? I can't afford to give them any money. I can afford to give them any money. I can afford to give them any money. I can afford to give them to school, and by rigid economy I might give them also a collegiate education. But I think one would make an excellent salesman, one has a knack for mechanics and the other two, they are simply boys without any succial bent as far at can determine. Now what shall I do? Shall I but them at a trade? Obtain situations for them? Keep them a school a year or two longer, or have them prepared for college and work like double-tailed beavers for four years more to keep them there?"

Judging by results as observed hereabouts

He has a fair chance to become one of the five at any rate.

But it seems to me that where the odds are so great on the other side, and against effort, that the more tools applicable to his trade a fellow can have the better off he is, and unless a father knows that at the end of a collegiate course his son will have a taste for trade and that taste can be instantly gratified in a position where the compensation right off will have some relation and ratio to the boy's ago and requirements, it is very much better to put him into the school of struggle when he is young and let him work up to it. This I should say would be peculiarly true also in the case of a boy having a mechanical turn of mind. There practice makes perfect, and while some boys have a natural knack which years of careful study and experience even will never give his companion it is reasonable to suppose that a boy who takes his unstiffened hand and his easily manipulated fingers when young into the tool shop

Will Have a Decided Advantage

Will Have a Decided Advantage over him who begins life later.

Now these other boys. I hate to think of young doctors, young lawyers, anything young, except ministers. Young lawyers and young doctors are

into an all-ground successful man more absolutely than his less fortunate companion. But a parent says here, "I have four boys, what shall I do with them? I can't afford to give them any money. I can afford to send them to school, and by rigid economy I might give them also a collegiate education. But I think one would make an excellent salesman, one has a knack for mechanics and the other two, they are simply boys without any special bent as far as can determine. Now what shall I do? Shall I but them at a trade? Obtain stuations for them? Keep them at school a year or two longer, or have them prepared for college and work like double-tailed beavers for four years more to keep them there?"

Judging by results as observed hereabouts I should say: Put the boy who you think would make a good salesman in a store. To be sure the record shows that of every hundred merchants ninety-five utterly fall of the other five three get along tolerably well and two become very rich.

This boy may be one of the two. He has a fair chance to become one of the five at any rate.

But it seems to me that where the odds are so great on the other side, and arainst reflect that the more tools applicable to his trade a fellow can have the better off he is, and unless a father knows that at the end of a collegiate course his son will have a taste for trade and that taste can be instantly gratified in a position where the compensation right off will have some path that the month he is a fair to jud, e of the outcome of any boy by the compensation right off will have some path the record shows have a matural knack which wears of careful study and expe
What his physiciae?

What his moral proclyities?

What his physiciae?

That depends.
What is his mental status?
What his physique?
What his moral proclivities?
These are all factors in the problem.
Does he want to study? Does he care for books? Is it possible to awaken ambition in his bosom along that line? Is he always tinkering with tools? Does he show a kna-k in trade or dicker? Who wins the marbles—he or the other boys? How much has he put away in his little bank upstairs? Or does he spend every cent he gets and beg for more? Is he industrious, is he likely to be frugal?
These are ideas floating intangibly through many brains, resting with tremendous weight on many hearts.
The successful men of New York's men of success who may be called all around successes are very few. Deal with it as we may, it is a conundrum of far-reaching interest, touching the highest and the lowest elements of our nature, reaching out its hands to the east and the west of human sympathy, and in the end whatever course nay be determined upon, so many are the risks, so great the dauger, so mysterious the coure, the wisest venture will of necessity be an experiment.

after awhile, if

The is Bright and Smart,

he becomes perfect. But he doesn't know anything when he begins, so to speak. Now, a merchant gets into his line of life in one of two ways. He begins as a boy, and works his way up, or, having gone to school, the academy and the college, he goes in the solutions.

And alroad.

One thing is certain, that a man who from his boyhood has been compelled to face the world, to fight his own battles, to pay his own bills, make his own way, is better calculated, better fortified to meet the blows of adversity than he who has seen cuddled by natural gas. If true, a change will bring on dire results. The writer repeated Professor Ashburner's remarks to John R. Medical description of the Philadelphia Gas

SOLOMON SCHINDLER.

Immortality From Many Standpoints.

Current Ideas in Judaism Concerning a Future Existence.

Waiting for the Doors of Another Life to Swing Open.

"Immortality" was the subject of Rabbi Solomon Schindler's locture in the Temple Adath Israel last week. The rabbi said:

Let us now examine what the current ideas concerning immortality have been in Judaism. If we turn to the Bible in search of some explanation we shall be rather disappointed, for we shall not find therein any positive and definite declaration in regard to this important question. Here and there we may find a slight allusion to a hope in a future existence. When the poet sings: I shall not die, but I shall live and speak of the works of God, we are left in the dark what the poet actually meant, whether he hoped to escape a certain danger and so continue to live on earth, or whether he indeed held some notions of immortality. Thou will not siffer the righteous to see destruction is another poetical expression which is too indefinite to be quoted for or against a theory of immortality. On the other hand, we find nowhere a direct promise which alludes to a life after death. To live long and prosperous, to have a descendancy as numerous as the stars in heaven, or that future generations shall bless our memory, are the rewards frequently held out for a virtuous life. The author of Job even, who could easily have solved the problem by placing his reward in a l fe to come, feels oblised rather to reward him for his sufferings upon earth, and the sarcasm of Rehobeth, that a live dog i better than a dead lion, does surely not prognosticate an heleafter. Take it all in all, the Biblie is silent in regard to this great question, and if you wish to Call the Biblical Period

Now these other bys.

Now these other bys.

Now these other bys.

Interception if its turnea more especially whether it is more desirable or rather, nor was all the tothic young decided. The business of the life of our states and severe them through their specialty between the severe them through their specialty between them through their specialty through the special through their specialty through the specialty through the special through their specialty through the specia of the life of our nation Judaism, you may as well say that Judaism did not believe in any kind of immortality whatsoever.

Section of the first control o

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about that, but let us werk one at a time and for all it is worth. Let us fulfill our work nobly upon earth, and there is plenty of it, and when the doors of the next world will swing open for us let us enter upon the new duties which may be allotted for us there, and with the same conscientiousness as we have performed them here. This is the stand which mode in Judaism takes to the guestion of immortality.

AND AN IMPRO



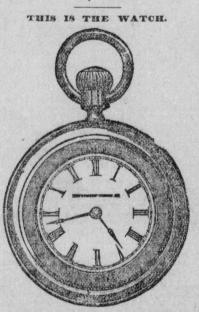
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better, and is less at the regular periods. Her appetite is restored, and her general leadth and strength are much improved. We feel that we have been wonderfully ben fited, and our hearts are drawn out in gratitude for the same, and in sympathy for other sufferers, for whose sakes we allow our names to be used.

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